The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

A PRIVATE OPINION FROM A KELLOGG OFFICIAL.

ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL DIBBLE SPEAKS AS A CITIZEN—REVIEW OF THE EVENTS SINCE 1872—THE SITUATION POLITICALLY IN 1872—REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION — INTOLERANCE OF THE OPPOSITION—THE WHITE LEAGUE ORGANIZED TO SEIZE THE GOVERNMENT—THEIR COUP D'ETAT FRUSTRATED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT REVOLUTIONARY—A NEW RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—A review of the situation by Attorney General Dibble, which was foreshadowed in my dispatch last night, will appear in to-morrow morning's *Picayune*. Coming from such a high source in Radical circles, it must attract great attention. The document is in the form of an open letter to Mr. Foster, Chairman of the Congressional Subcommittee recently in session here, and looks to an entirely new departure. It is given below in full:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.

To Hon. Charles Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs:

DEAR SIR: It was made my duty to appear before your committee, during its sessions in New-Orleans, as counsel for the State organization of the Republican Party. In that capacity I have endeavored, as best I could, to present the strongest case for our side. You are aware, also, that I have held, and now hold, an office under the Administration of Gov. Kellogg. In this relation I have consistently supported the State Government since its accession to power, in 1872, and have done whatever I could to aid in such financial and political reforms as it has been the policy of this Government to effect. Consistent and conscientious in this course, I have no regret to express, and no further explanation to make; but to-day, looking at the situation in Louisiana from a higher standpoint than than indicated by my past relations to the Government, considering the troubled state of affairs not as a politician, but as a citizen of the Commonwealth, I feel constrained to offer your committee the following suggestions: It seems to me that Congress and the country at large will be unable to solve the problem presented by the Louisiana case unless they consider that everything that has occurred in this State since the election of 1872 has been revolutionary, utterly beyond due process of law, and violative of those fundamental rules and principals which underlie a Republican form of government within the purview of the Constitution of the United States.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE IN 1872.

In contemplating this question it will not do to lose sight of the extraordinary condition of political society in this State in 1872, resulting from the sudden change in the relations of the two races, and the somewhat crude and altogether partisan effort at reconstruction—an effort which was more or less a failure because it contemplated the establishment of a Government upon abstract theories, and lost sight of the actual social, political, and economical surroundings. There existed at that time, and has since the close of the war, a spirit of intolerance toward black and toward white Republicans. This intolerance, which too often found expression unhappily in acts of intimidation, oppression, and violence, had produced its counter-result in the enactment by the Republican Legislature, elected under the Reconstruction acts, of those harsh Election, Registration, Constabulary and Metropolitan Police laws, which were also severely, and in some respects so justly, animadverted upon by the Republican press throughout the country. These measures of the Republican Party had vested in the Governor of the State a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world, and yet the passage of these laws was justifiable, in a degree, by the necessity of affording protection to the weak and untutored blacks whose political rights were constantly threatened by a more powerful class and a large portion of the whites. The Governor elected under the Reconstruction laws was, and continued to be until his defection, the trusted leader of the Republican Party, as represented in General Assembly. Up to the time he abandoned his affiliation he continued to have the unusual authority to which I have adverted; therefore, when he determined to unite his political fortunes with the opposition he took to them that which made his accession valuable to them—almost absolute executive powers. The Republican leaders in this State and I, among them since, sincerely and truly believe that our party had a large majority in 1872, and that Gov. Kellogg and his associates on the State ticket would have been elected by such a majority, had the election been fair and honest; but they were actually chosen by the votes actually cast by a reduced majority. We charged then, and have ever since continued to charge, and we have conclusively shown to the Senate Committee that Gov. Warmoth, in alliance with the Democracy, used his unusual executive power in the appointment of officers who manipulated the registration and the election so as to change and alter the result. To crown all, when the election was closed he attempted to pack the Returning Board, and to effect this end he overthrew the local judiciary by violence. These first measures and subsequent acts were beyond the Constitution and beyond the law. They were revolutionary in the fullest sense of the term. It was during this period that I said from the bench while examining an issue that arose out of the disturbed condition of affairs that the *coup d'état* is not an American institution. Since that time, surrounded as I have been by so much violence and wrong-doing, I have sometimes lost faith in my generation, but now when I calmly and hopefully look to the future and contemplate the time when these Louisiana troubles shall be remembered by a republican people only as a horrible dream, I still believe that I truly comprehend the spirit of our republican Government.

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT REVOLUTIONARY.

Revolution and violence beget counter-revolution and other violence. Out of these efforts to strangle the voice of the people of the State sprang the extraordinary and no less revolutionary proceedings which resulted in the installation of the Administration of Gov. Kellogg. Had the first effort succeeded there would have been established a Government by fraud and revolution. The second effort did succeed, and a Government was established by revolution and armed intervention of the powers of the Federal Government. In this view I believe I am consistent. I have never looked upon the existing Government in any other light than that of a revolutionary Government recognized, however, by the President, by the House of Representatives of the United States, and by the Judiciary of the State. I believe its acts should have full force and effect, and personally I have rendered it cheerful obedience and support, because I conscientiously believe that it was the choice of a majority of the voters.

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION REPEATED IN 1874.

Passing to the events of 1874, we find there were repeated—the revolution and counter-revolution which attended the election of 1872. During this interval of two years, the administration of Gov. Kellogg carried on the Government, making and executing the laws. To this Government the Republican masses gave support, while the opposition yielded a sullen obedience. The spirit of intolerance toward their opponents began again to manifest itself actively, which, as the period of the general election approached, found expression in sincere and bitter hatred. Gov. Kellogg and his associates had done what they could; it was of no avail. They had reduced the taxes; that counted for nothing. They checked indiscriminate appropriations for private purposes, which had characterized previous assemblies; no thanks. They had carried on the Government at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other administration, but still there was no less opposition and bitterness and hatred manifested against every one connected with public office. All this demonstrates that in the experiment of establishing and maintaining a government over a people there is but one alternative as to form. Either you must establish an absolute government and enforce obedience and outward respect, or you must have the consent, express or implied, of the whole people. A partisan press and designing politicians have so tortured and misrepresented the facts attending the election of 1872 that I doubt not the great majority of the opposition sincerely believed that Gov. Kellogg was not elected, and that he was in law and in fact a usurper; and so they cried as with one voice that no good could come out of Nazareth, and refused to give credit, when the future will accord it.

THE VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED.

This sullen discontent found vent in numerous acts of violence and bloodshed, notably the massacre in Grant Parish, the assassination of Judge Crawford and the District Attorney of his court, disturbances at Attakapas, murders at Coushatta, and innumerable personal assaults and acts of oppression and intimidation against the blacks in different parts of the State. Finally this spirit of discontent was organized, and manifested itself in a politico-military body, which took the name of the White League. This body fell under the leadership of more discreet and better-thinking men, whose influence was sufficient to check, in a great degree, further instances of outrages on the blacks, and the entire energies of the embryo army were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State Government. The election was to be carried, right or wrong. The *emeute* of the 14th of September was unpremeditated, but an accident, or rather the incident of the seizure of certain arms, presented the opportunity, and the real purpose of the League was shown. The events of that day are historical, and I need only refer to them.

THE LAST ELECTION.

The election approached. We were to select a House of Representatives entire, eighteen Senators out of thirty-six, and a State Treasurer. Should the opposition sweep everything they would only then have one branch of the General Assembly and one of the financial officers; but it soon became manifest that it was their intention to seize the entire Government by some revolutionary means. An election was held, but I will not discuss the results. Suffice it to say that the opposition believe they elected a large majority of the House and a State Treasurer, while, on the other hand, the Republicans believe that, when the registration closed, they were fully 20,000 ahead. Knowing of the systematic intimidation throughout the greater part of the State, and considering the flagrant irregularities in several parishes, it is believed that the Returning Board should prevent the consummation of a gigantic wrong, and return those members elected who were in truth the choice of the voters.

CONCLUSION.

I hold the argument as they put it, but looking at the whole affair dispassionately and calmly, it presents itself to me in this aspect: A revolution has been set on foot by the opposition, aided by the White League, to seize the Government. A counter-revolution was the result. The disturbance attending the attempt to organize the General Assembly, on Jan. 4, naturally and inevitably resulted from the events I have detailed. The evidence which was offered to your committee establishes, I think, what would not be denied here, that the opposition, supported by the White League as a military organization, had a perfected plan for the seizure of the State Government by a bold *coup d'état*; but again occurred a counter-revolution, and the *coup d'état* was rudely prevented by the timely interference of Federal bayonets.

IS THE GOVERNMENT REPUBLICAN IN FORM?

With this historical résumé before you, I now ask you, Sir, to consider with me the inquiry, Has Louisiana a republican form of government? I answer, without hesitation and unequivocally, no. The existing Government is not the product of an election duly ascertained by regular process of law, but of a revolution, or rather of a counter-revolution set in motion to check another. It is not my purpose to discuss that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government, with the purpose to define such a form of government. I will rest content with the suggestion that I have called the attention of Congress to the existing Government in one of the States, which is not republican in form. What, then, is the duty of Congress? Our position is not dissimilar to that we occupied in 1867. The State was then reconstructed. Let the process be repeated, and, mayhap, with the experience we have had we can do better; we can scarcely do worse. I care not what plan be adopted, so that we may have peace and order, perfect fairness and equal justice for all.

I have the honor, Sir, to be your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HENRY C. DIBBLE.

A BILL TO CARRY OUT THIS VIEW.

Judge Dibble is said to have consulted with the prominent leaders of his party before determining upon this new policy. Congressman Morey, re-elected and returned by the board, left this evening for Washington with the draft of a bill embodying Judge Dibble's views, which will be offered in the House as soon as deemed expedient.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE A FAILURE—THE STATE ARMS SEIZED BY THE WHITE LEAGUE—A GREAT FRAUD IN THE FUNDING OF THE DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The plan for submitting the election of 1872 to the Congressional Committee, which was signed by all the Conservatives, or "Fusionists," as they were then known, and accepted by Kellogg, seems to have fallen still-born. The colored officials utterly refused to swallow it.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Kellogg Legislature is so weak in numbers that the leaders hesitate to commence actual legislation. They will probably propose to the Conservatives to-morrow to enter into some agreement by which they will join forces, simply to pass revenue bills and those imperatively necessary, and after a few days to adjourn *sine die*, to await action from Washington. The plan is a doubtful one, the Conservatives up to this time refusing all overtures. In the event of the positive refusal, Gov. Kellogg intends next week to issue writs for elections to fill the places left vacant.

THE STOLEN STATE ARMS.

Gov. Kellogg to-day issued a proclamation calling upon all parties having State arms in their possession, which were abstracted from State arsenals or otherwise taken, to return the same. The total value of the arms is $86,000, and they include 2 twelve-pound howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 654 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, 301 Winchester rifles, 1,590 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments. Persons refusing to comply will be subject to the penalties of the law. Another proclamation follows, describing these arms as stolen property, and offers a given reward for each article, and $100 for the conviction of any person retaining them. A noticeable fact connected with this order is that other arms taken on the 14th of September are not mentioned. The arms mentioned in the proclamation were donated to the State by the United States Government, under a law allowing a certain number of arms to each State. Kellogg contends that these arms, it passing out of the hands of the State militia, must revert back to the General Government if not returned to the State Arsenal. He claims that the General Government can proceed against delinquents. The arms not mentioned by him were purchased by the State. This is the first development of any plan looking to arrests. It is supposed that it will be followed up without delay. The Governor, who has had long conferences daily with Gen. Sheridan, will doubtless call upon him to assist in making arrests of parties having arms in their possession. This will be followed by a proclamation, if necessary backed up by action by the Legislature, calling upon the White League to disband, and upon Gen. Sheridan to assist in executing this measure. Marshal Packard is still engaged in close consultation with the military leaders, and some movement is hourly expected from the United States Court, the nature of which has not yet transpired.

THE FUNDING BILL.

A fearful exposé of the "Funding Board Ring," including the stealing of the original act from the office of Secretary of State, which has been, as alleged, changed from the promulgated copy so as to allow the funding of worthless certificates bought up by the ring for a song, was published to-day. The Secretary of State and Governor both admit the fact of the bill having been stolen. The bonds issued upon these certificates have been stopped by the Auditor.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Gen. Sheridan transmitted the following to Washington to-day:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I shall send you this evening a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th inst. My telegram to you of that date, and those of the 5th and 6th insts., are so truthful of the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water-line, that ministers of the Gospel and others are appealed to to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this State for many years.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

MEMORIAL OF MR. WILTZ TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The following memorial has been forwarded to Congress:

THE REPORT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 8.

To the Honorables of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

The House of Representatives of Louisiana, duly organized in accordance with the laws of the State, would most respectfully state to your honorable bodies, that, having convened in the Capitol of the State on the 4th day of January, 1875, and having organized permanently, according to law, their Speaker and a majority of the members were compelled to retire by troops of the United States, the facts being as follows: On Monday, the fourth day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., the Clerk of the former House called the roll of the members as returned by the Returning Board, to the number of 106, 111 constituting a full House, and after reading the certificate of the Secretary of State, attached thereto, announced a quorum present, fifty-six being the number required.

Thereupon, on a motion of Mr. Bellew, of La Fourche, which was put and carried, Hon. L. A. Wiltz, of New-Orleans, took the chair as temporary Speaker. Mr. Wiltz, as Speaker, called to order. The oath of office was duly administered to him by Justice Houston, and thereupon the Speaker administered the oath to the returned members of the House.

A motion was then made to declare Mr. P. J. Trezevant Clerk of the House *pro tem.*, which was carried. A motion was next made to appoint Mr. E. Flood Sergeant at Arms *pro tem.*, which was carried.

Motions and calls from both the Republican and Conservative sides followed. Considerable confusion prevailing, the Chair refused to entertain any motion until order was somewhat restored. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Bellew, of La Fourche, was then made and passed:

Be it resolved, That James Brice, Jr., of the Parish of Bienville; Charles Schuyler and John Scales, of the Parish of De Soto; C. C. Dunn, of the Parish of Grant, and George A. Kelly, of the Parish of Wynne, be, and they are hereby declared duly elected members of this House, and as such are entitled to their seats, reserving to their opponents, if any, all the rights of contestation.

These five being the members from the four parishes whose returns the Returning Board had neglected to promulgate, and had referred to the Legislature for its decision, were duly sworn and took their seats. Thereafter motions from both Republicans and Conservatives were made for a permanent organization. The Speaker announced the motion carried.

Mr. L. A. Wiltz was nominated by the Conservatives, and Messrs. M. Hahn and C. W. Lowell by the Republicans. Mr. Lowell declined, and the Speaker then ordered the roll to be called, which roll was the same as called by the former Clerk, (Mr. Vigers, *functus officio*,) with the addition of the five names above mentioned. The roll being called the Clerk announced the vote as follows: L. A. Wiltz, 55 votes; M. Hahn, 2 votes; blank, 14 votes, Mr. Wiltz voting blank. No objection was made to the count, or to the announcement of the vote, and there was no dispute. At this juncture several of the Republican members indicated a disposition to leave the hall, and a number of them retired.

Mr. Wiltz was then duly sworn, and the roll being called, the members came to the Speaker's stand and were sworn in by him, four at a time, to the number of fifty-nine, including Messrs. Baker, Drury, Hahn, Murrell, and Thomas, Republicans, who remained and participated in the proceedings after the permanent organization.

A motion was then made and carried to elect Mr. P. J. Trezevant Chief Clerk of the House, and another was made and carried electing Mr. E. Flood Sergeant at Arms of the House. Thus was the permanent organization of the House of Representatives effected, in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. [See Articles 17, 20, 34 and 48 of the Constitution of the State and section 44 of act 98, 1872,] and in accordance with law and Parliamentary usage. The Speaker then announced that the House was ready for business, and notices of contests of election were thereupon given.

Upon motion of Mr. Dupre, of New-Orleans, a Committee of Seven on Elections and Returns was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dupre, Pipes, Carloss, Young, Hammond, Hahn, and Thomas.

In the meantime, during the proceedings in the House, an additional number of Police, with a crowd of disorderly persons, entered the lobby and commenced a dispute and menacing and altercation with the Sergeant at Arms and his ten assistants, who were contending with the mob. The Speaker endeavored to procure the attendance of additional Sergeants at Arms, and for this purpose addressed a note to the officials who were in possession and had control of the barricaded doors of the State House, to allow no citizens to be admitted for that purpose. This request was refused; and about 10 o'clock P. M. the disturbance in the lobby grew serious, and a conflict was imminent, when in order to avoid a collision Gen. De Trobriand, of the United States Army, who had some time previous entered and occupied the State-house with his soldiers, was sent for. Entering the hall he was addressed by the Speaker as follows:

GEN. DE TROBRIAND; At the request of members of this House, I have sent for you to say that the House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana, is organized, with myself permanent Speaker, and to request you, if your orders will permit, to please say a few words to the disorderly persons in the lobby, and thereby prevent bloodshed. I feel and know that I can maintain the dignity of the House, but it is not my wish, nor that of the members of the House, to bring on a conflict. Hence you will oblige me if you will say a few words to the lobby.

The General retired to the lobby and spoke to the crowd, after which they dispersed and order was restored. After this interruption the House proceeded with its business. The Committee on Elections and Returns reported, and upon their report the following representatives were duly sworn in and seated as members: Messrs. John A. Quinn, of the Parish of Avoyelles; J. J. Horan, A. D. Land, and Thomas R. Vaughan, of the Parish of Caddo; J. Jeffries, R. L. Luckett, and G. W. Stafford, of the Parish of Rapides; and William F. Schwing, of the Parish of Iberia.

While the proceedings of the House were quietly progressing, about the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. P. R. De Trobriand, commanding the United States troops in and around the State-house, entered the hall in uniform, his sword at his side, accompanied by two of his staff and Mr. Vigers, the former Clerk of the House, and addressed Speaker Wiltz, exhibiting documents of which the following are copies:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4.

Gen. De Trobriand, Commanding:

An illegal assembly of men having taken possession of the hall of the House of Representatives, and the Police not being able to dislodge them, I respectfully request that you will immediately clear the hall and the State-house of all persons not returned as legal members of the House of Representatives by the Returning Board of the State.

(Signed,) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4.

Gen. De Trobriand:

The Clerk of the House, who has in his possession the roll issued by the Secretary of State as the legal members of the House of Representatives, will point out to you those persons now in the hall of the House of Representatives, returned by the legal Returning Board of the State.

(Signed,) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State.

The Speaker refused to allow Mr. Vigers to read these documents, he not being Clerk of the House, and at the request of Gen. De Trobriand they were read by his Adjutant. Speaker Wiltz then asked Gen. De Trobriand, "Have you submitted these documents to Gen. Emory?"

Gen. De Trobriand—I have not, but I presume that duplicate copies have been sent to him.

Speaker Wiltz—I wish to say to you that since our organization we have admitted, sworn in, and seated five members from the referred parishes. Are these members to be ejected?

Gen. De Trobriand—I am but a soldier. There are my orders. I cannot enter into a consideration of that question. The General further stated that he was under instructions to obey the orders of Gov. Kellogg.

Speaker Wiltz—I respect you, General, as a gentleman and a soldier, and dislike to give you trouble; but I, like you, have a duty to perform, which I owe to my State, to maintain the dignity and authority of my position as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Force will have to be used before I can permit you to execute your orders, upon the refusal of Speaker Wiltz and Mr. Trezevant, clerk, to point out the persons, and the refusal of Speaker Wiltz to allow William Vigirs to call the roll for the purpose of identifying the members. Hugh J. Campbell and T. D. Anderson assisted Gen. De Trobriand in identifying the members to be ejected.

Gen. De Trobriand then ordered his soldiers, fully armed, with fixed bayonets, into the hall from the lobby and approached the members successively while in their seats, namely, Quinn, Vaughan, Stafford, Jeffrys, Cuckett, Dunn, Kelly, Horan, and Land, and, one by one, he caused them to be taken from the hall by his soldiers, each gentleman first rising in his place and uttering his solemn protest, in the name of his constituents, against the unlawful expulsion. Thus were gentlemen ignominiously arrested, and, despite their public protestations and their appeals to the Speaker and the House for protection, which neither could afford, were taken from their seats and forcibly ejected from the hall of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, at the point of the bayonet by officers and soldiers of the United States Army.

Gen. De Trobriand then proceeded to eject the Clerk and arrest the proceedings of the Assembly, and for that purpose brought a file of soldiers to the Speaker's stand, when the Speaker arose and addressed the House as follows: As the legal Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, I protest against this invasion of our hall by the soldiers of the United States with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. We have seen our brother members violently seized by force of arms and torn from us in spite of their solemn protests. We have seen a file of soldiers marched up the aisle of the Hall of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and have protested against this in the name of a once free people. In the name of the downtrodden State of Louisiana, I again enter my solemn protest. The chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana is surrounded by United States troops. The Hall of the House of Representatives is in the possession of armed forces, and I call upon the Representatives of the State of Louisiana to retire with me from their presence.

Speaker Wiltz then left the hall followed by all the Conservative members, the hall being left in possession of the military.

If we have dwelt somewhat at length upon the details of the military overthrow of a sovereign State and her reduction to a province, it is that other States may see and know the process whereby the overthrow of their own liberties may be accomplished.

We solemnly warn the American people, jealous of their liberties, that a military power displacing the House of Representatives in the State of Louisiana may yet serve as a precedent to shackle them and their posterity, if in this hour of trial, standing as we do to-day amid the ruins of constitutional liberty, they leave us to our fate. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) L. A WILTZ, Speaker House of Representatives, State of Louisiana.

Peter J. Trezevant, Clerk, with sixty-two names of members following.

THE QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

SENATOR BAYARD'S SPEECH—A LONG DISCUSSION ON A PROPOSITION TO POSTPONE THE VOTE—THE THURMAN RESOLUTION AMENDED AND PASSED—THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE—THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The crowded condition of the Senate galleries to-day showed that public interest in the discussion of affairs at New-Orleans has not abated. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, took the floor at 1 o'clock, and spoke for nearly three hours. He opened by making a point against Mr. Conkling's Amendment. Two years ago he offered a resolution calling on the President for information touching the operations of Major Merrill in South Carolina. That resolution was amended on motion of Mr. Conkling, leaving it with the judgment of the President whether to furnish the information called for, and to this day a response had not been made to the resolution. He characterized the interference of the military at New-Orleans as an outrage upon all law and decency, the logical results of which were subversion of constitutional liberty. The dispatches of Sheridan were a direct blow at the inherent and essential rights of citizens. He spoke of Sheridan's action with great severity. His commission as an officer of the army took root in the great principles of civil liberty that underlie the Constitution. He was educated, fed, and clothed at the public expense, and yet he forgets his first duty to the people, and would deprive them of their lives and despoil them of their property without due process of law. He does that which the most eminent jurists say cannot be done, and declares an indictment against a whole people. He read and commented on Sheridan's dispatches to the Secretary of War, and said if there existed that tone in the present Administration that once pervaded the Government, Sheridan would never again sign his name Lieutenant General. The remorseless cruelty of Sheridan's dispatches was only equaled by the answers framed by Secretary Belknap, and the people would repudiate that officer, "and all the rest of us" who signified their approval. To admit the powers exhibited by the Federal Government at New-Orleans, was to say the same powers could be exercised toward Congress on the 4th of March next. There is no physical power in Congress to prevent its exercise. If Congress does not interpose now, we will witness still more barefaced exhibitions of illegal power on the part of the Executive.

A PROPOSITION TO POSTPONE THE VOTE.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Bayard's speech, a discussion arose upon postponing further consideration of the resolution until Monday. Senator Sherman and others opposed postponement. The country want the information called for. The resolution should be passed at once, and the discussion might be continued, if desired, under some other resolution. Mr. Tipton wanted the discussion continued until the Senate could hear from the people of the country. He wanted an opportunity to speak for a constituency which was crushed by military despotism. His State had been overrun by grasshoppers, but that was nothing to the affliction visited on Louisiana by the army. This allusion to the grasshoppers provoked considerable merriment. Senator Howe thought if Nebraska could resist the grasshoppers she need not fear the army. The debate was protracted until near 7 o'clock, when the resolution, as amended by Senators Conkling and Morton, was passed.

A SLIGHT SENSATION.

While Senator Bayard was speaking, Gen. Babcock was announced with a Message in writing from the President. The announcement caused considerable excitement among Republican Senators, the impression prevailing that this might be the President's special Message on Louisiana affairs. Senators Conkling, Logan, and West hurried to the side of Gen. Babcock and ascertained that the Message just delivered merely embraced some Executive nominations, which fact was at once whispered around the chamber.

MR. SCHURZ'S RESOLUTION.

Senator Schurz's resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee was offered for the purpose of continuing the debate on Louisiana affairs next week. The resolution will be called up on Monday, when Mr. Schurz will have the floor.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE TO BE SENT IN NEXT WEEK.

The President's special Message was not sent to the Senate this afternoon, as was intended yesterday, because of the inability of the clerks to copy and prepare for transmission the documents and papers which are to accompany it. The Senate having adjourned over Saturday, there will be no opportunity to send in the Message till next week. As the resolution of inquiry was passed this afternoon, the Message will now properly be submitted as an answer to the request. The preparation of the papers to be transmitted was begun, however, before the resolution of inquiry was offered in the Senate.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES TO-DAY.

The Senate and House Republicans both hold caucuses to-morrow, the former at 11 o'clock and the latter in the evening. The subject of consideration will be affairs in the South, and particularly in Louisiana. The Southern Republicans; in the House will urge the adoption of two bills which have been prepared, and which will next week be offered in the house. One of these bills makes the bearing of arms for the purpose of intimidating voters an offense against the United States, and the other is a new election law. There is likely to be some stirring talk in the House caucus, for sentiment in that body is more hostile to the Louisiana policy of the President than is the sentiment of the Senate.

THE CABINET AND THE SHERIDAN DISPATCH.

There has been a report in circulation in the streets and about the Capitol to-day, that Secretary Belknap's dispatch of approval to Gen. Sheridan does not represent the sentiments of all the members of the Cabinet. It is said that Secretaries Fish and Bristow, and Postmaster General Jewell declare that the words "all of us" used in that dispatch do not include them, and that they do not approve of the course of Sheridan, particularly the military bulletins which he has issued.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—1. A. M.—The storm of rain, sleet, and snow on Thursday night over New-England and the Middle States has disappeared to the north-eastward. A second and severe snow-storm has moved eastward over the North-west to the upper lake region. Very high and rising barometer, brisk and high north-easterly winds and temperatures ranging from zero to 33° below are now prevailing from the Indian Territory and Missouri northward over the North-west and Lakes Michigan and Superior. The Mississippi River, at and below Cairo, has continued slowly rising; the Ohio, at Cincinnati and Louisville, and the Cumberland, at Nashville, falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic States cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain will prevail, followed by rising barometer, a decided fall in the temperature, winds veering to north-west and north, and in the interior possibly light snow.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, temperature falling below freezing, except possibly in the southern portion of the East Gulf States, brisk and high north-west to north-east winds, generally cloudy weather, and accompanied by occasional light rain or snow.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region, rising barometer, decidedly low temperature, brisk to high north to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow, followed by clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, high barometer, decidedly low temperature, north to west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather and light rain or snow, followed by rising barometer, a decided fall in the temperature, brisk and high winds veering to west and north, and during the afternoon and night clearing weather.

For New-England, falling barometer, a slight rise in temperature, winds veering to south-east and south-west, generally cloudy weather, and possibly light rain or snow.

The Mississippi River below Cairo will continue slowly rising, the Cumberland at Nashville and the Ohio at Cincinnati and Louisville falling.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 8.—About midnight last night a heavy north-west wind sprang up, accompanied by snow and increasing cold. At 6 A. M. the thermometer read 10° below zero, and at 11 A. M. 17° below. In the more elevated portions of the city thermometers registered 25° below. At Cheyenne the thermometer was 26° below, and at Fort Laramie 31° below.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND HOW IT WAS FORMED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says: "President MacMahon has decided to summon MM. Dufaure and Laboulaye, Baron De Larcy, and the Marquis De Castellane to a consultation upon the subject of the formation of a new Cabinet and an agreement upon a programme of policy."

A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "M. Dufaure's interview with the President was without result. No combination can be effected before to-morrow or Monday."

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Baron De Larcy has declared his inability to form a new Cabinet. President MacMahon has now applied to M. Dufaure to undertake that task.

It is stated that the basis for a new Ministry has been settled. The Dukes De Broglie and Decazes, and M. De Fourtou will be the chief members.

SPAIN.

DEPARTURE OF KING ALFONSO FOR BARCELONA.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—King Alfonso sailed from Marseilles on Friday morning for Barcelona.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Madrid announces that Gen. Cabrera has sent in his adhesion to the Government of King Alfonso.

The Marquis De Molins, now Minister of the Marine, will probably go to Paris; Rivas to Rome, and Quesada to London as Ambassadors of Spain.

THE PAPAL BLESSING TRANSMITTED TO PRINCE ALFONSO AND HIS MOTHER.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Pope, replying to the congratulations of the Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, on Epiphany, sends the apostolic benediction for herself and her son Alfonso, and says he prays God to grant the latter all happiness in the difficult task which he is about to undertake.

GERMANY.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF THE BANK COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 9—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, from Berlin, says the Bank Commission have passed a resolution that the imperial bank buy gold ingots at 1,392 marks 50 pfennigs per pound in order to compete successfully with the American Government and attract gold to Germany. This action is taken in view of the resumption of specie payments in the United States.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

A CLAIM ON THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

The first bill on the calendar in the House to-day, and one that gave rise to a long discussion, was a bill directing the sale of registered bonds belonging to the Japanese indemnity fund, to the amount of $125,000, and the distribution thereof among the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming and those who manned the Ta Kiang on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, 1864, in full satisfaction for all bounty, ransom, or prize-money on the part of such officers and crews for the destruction of piratical vessels at Simonoseki, on the 16th of July, 1863, and bombarding the forts at the Straits of Simonoseki on September, 1864. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

In the House to-day a bill reported by Mr. Young, of Georgia, authorizing the President to promote Asher R. Eddy and Rufus Saxton to be Lieutenant Colonels and Deputy Quartermasters General, to date from 29th of July, 1866, and to take places on the Army Register next below Col. Stewart Van Vleit, gave rise to a discussion, in which the whole question of the relative merits of the regular and volunteer officers came up. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opposing the bill because it placed certain volunteer officers lower on the army register, and Messrs. Young, of Georgia, MacDougall, of New-York, and Kellogg, of Connecticut, advocating the bill, and defending the military reputation of the regular army officers. In the course of the discussion it was mentioned by Mr. Young that Gen. Saxton was the man who had first ordered the arming of the negroes, and Mr. Butler retorted by asking Mr. Young, who had been a General in the Confederate Army, whether that was the reason that he and the Democrats were supporting the bill. The debate was continued in a somewhat personal vein, and then the bill was passed.

WAR CLAIMS.

The Committee on War Claims to-day made an adverse report on the House bill for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who suffered loss from Union and Confederate troops during the invasion of that State by Gen. Lee's army. The bill proposed an appropriation of $1,254,474 for the use of the citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset, and York. The committee take the ground in opposing the bill that the Government is under no obligation or duty to compensate its citizens for property seized, damaged, or destroyed by the public enemy, or in battle by the Government forces, or wantonly, or unauthorizedly by its own troops, or by actual and necessary Government military operations to repel a threatened attack of, or in advancing to meet, an enemy in flagrant war.

POSTAL RIGHTS OF INSANE PEOPLE.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have unanimously agreed to report the bill of Representative Hawley, of Connecticut, providing that for the purpose of securing the postal rights of inmates of insane asylums, the Postmaster General, whenever requested by the authorities of any State, is authorized and directed to cause to be placed upon or in any insane asylum, private or public, within the territory of the said State, a post-office box, into which the letters of the inmates may be dropped by the writers themselves, which box shall not be under the control or surveillance of the officers of said asylums, but subject to such outside censorship as the Legislatures of the several States shall determine. The collection of the mail matter deposited in said boxes shall be made at least once a week by an employe of the Post Office Department. The person so collecting shall stamp the name of the asylum on the mail matter.

CONGRESSMAN STOWELL.

The House Naval Committee has postponed further investigation in the Stowell midshipman case until Tuesday next. Senator Graham explained why he gave Dr. Shields, of Richmond, the $300. It was for services rendered by him on various occasions, particularly in searching for and furnishing documents to assist Mr. Graham at the time his seat in the Legislature was contested. The Doctor had previously refused to receive money, but the amount paid was justly due, and had no connection whatever with the cadetship.

THE MOIETIES ACT.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day reported the bill providing that section 19 of the act of the 22d of June, 1874, repealing moieties, shall not be construed to affect any authority, power, or right that might thereunder have been lawfully exercised by any court, Judge, or District Attorney of the United States to obtain the testimony of an accomplice in any crime against or fraud upon the Customs revenue laws by a discontinuance or dismissal of any proceedings against such accomplice, and after explanation by Mr. Kasson it was passed.

THE TILTON-BEECHER CASE.

A JURY SECURED.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE BROOKLYN CITY COURT—UNABATED INTEREST IN THE CASE—PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES OF JURORS HERETOFORE SELECTED—THE JURYMEN WHO ARE TO DECIDE THE ISSUE—THE TRIAL ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

The counsel in the Tilton-Beecher case, excepting Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Tracy, were in court a few minutes after 11 o'clock, Judge Neilson having been on the bench for a half hour previous arranging for the comfort of the representatives of the press. Mr. Tilton was in attendance. With the presence of counsel the court was opened at 11:10, when the names of the jury were called, as follows: Griffin B. Halstead, Charles B. Westman, Henry Thyer, George Hull, Austin Packard, Irad Downs, Christopher Fitter, Samuel Flate, A. R. Case, Edward Whelan, William H. Davis, and Edmund Blunt, Jr. After a few moments of suspense, M

about it." This juror was summarily dismissed, perhaps as a solemn warning. Two more names were announced, but they had impressions and were told to stand aside. Mr. Chester Carpenter was then interrogated. Mr. Beach, nothing like as stringent as on Wednesday, perhaps, but slightly acidulated in manner, gave Mr. Carpenter some slight alkaline draughts in the way of cross-questionings, but Mr. Carpenter took this milder potion about impressions quite kindly, and without further dosing Mr. Carpenter was made the eleventh man. A trifling episode took place here. Mr. Carpenter had been to hear Mr. Beecher of late, and perhaps the replies of the juror tended to show that prior to his visit to Plymouth Church he had an opinion adverse to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Shearman, in accepting Mr. Carpenter, said rapidly that in withdrawing their challenge they felt that on the part of his juror there might have been a tendency against Mr. Beecher. Instantly Mr. Fullerton begged Mr. Shearman no longer to "address a jury." Eleven persons drawn from the panel were sworn, and not standing the examinations, the majority having opinions requiring evidence to remove, were put away. It was after 4 o'clock when Mr. John McMurn took the stand to be sworn. He was closely interrogated by Mr. Beach. It seemed for some time as if Mr. Beach would not be satisfied with him. Finally he withdrew his challenge, when Mr. Evarts undertook his examination. Mr. McMurn is an Irish Presbyterian, and Mr. Evarts kindly gave him a locality "from the North of Ireland," which Mr. McMurn did not precisely accept. However, Mr. McMurn's replies having every appearance of honesty and sincerity, having no opinion, impression, or judgment, at last a twelfth juryman was settled on. It was now exactly 4:30. Again the question presented itself to the now excited audience, would the jury stand. Judge Neilson very impressively asked the lawyers, "Are you content with the jury?" Without hesitation the counsel for the plaintiff said "Yes," and before the word was lost on the ear, counsel for the defendant cried "Yes," and so the jury in the Tilton-Beecher case was made a lasting thing—a legal-judicial fact. Then the Judge asked what would be the order of business, when an adjournment was asked until Monday at 11 o'clock, which was agreed upon. Mr. Beach then most impressively reminded the Judge of his duties toward the jury. That as it might be a long trial, they would have during a certain time to refrain from communicating with any one, or from listening to people starting discussions on the subject under trial. That they should make an effort to keep away the friends of either party, and that if they should be spoken to by any one on the subjects at issue they should report any such measure directly to the Judge. Judge Neilson then told the jury their duty, explaining to them that they were the arbiters in the case, that he relied upon their firmness and integrity, and that he believed they should do their utmost to fill the solemn responsibility imposed upon them. That they ought not to converse with any one or read any papers on the subject, and that if persons intruded themselves on them they should report the same to him, when he would consider it as a grave offense. It being a civil suit, the jury will not be kept together. The Judge explained the privileges of the court-room. The first right was accorded to the lawyers in the case, then to their friends or friends of the contestants, next to the witnesses, and last to the members of the Bar. The jury were then sworn again, and at five minutes before 5 o'clock the court adjourned. The court-room was densely crowded during the whole day, there being barely standing room. Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., a brother of the defendant, was in attendance. The general impression among members of the Bar is that the procuring of the jury was accomplished, in consideration of the character of the case, with even extraordinary celerity.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the court the names of the jurors were called, and Mr. Morris said: We will excuse Mr. Austin Packard, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You are excused, Mr. Packard.

[Mr. Packard was one of the jurors previously accepted.]

Charles W. Terpenning sworn and examined by Mr. Pryor:

Q.—Where do you live, Sir? A.—No. 279 South Fifth street.

Q.—Do you keep house? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you in any business? A.—I am.

Q.—What business? A.—Produce Commission.

Q.—Where? A.—No. 166 Greene street, New-York.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Since the 12th of last May.

Q.—Where did you reside before? A.—Jamaica, Long Island.

Q.—Are you a native of New-York? A.—I am a native of New-York State.

Q.—How long have you been in business where you now are? A.—I have been in business there since the 15th of May last?

Q.—Where before? A.—In Murray street.

Q.—New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Same business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have heard of this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read anything about it? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you any impression in regard to the controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You now have it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As to the merits of the controversy in relation to the truth or untruth of the charges made by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that impression such that you would retain it unless you heard something more about the matter? A.—I would retain the impression; yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—We challenge the juror, if your Honor please.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—Do you carry on business on your own account, or have you a partner? A.—I have a partner?

Q.—What is the firm name? A.—Mott & Terpenning.

Q.—You have lived in Brooklyn only since May? A.—About the 12th of May, I think.

Q.—You have no particular acquaintance with either of these parties? A.—Not any, Sir.

Q.—No relations with Mr. Beecher's congregation? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—No connection with any of the persons that have figured as witnesses, or as having made statements here? A.—Not any.

Q.—And your reading has been with no partisan view, or other object than as reading part of the news of the day? A.—I can't say that it has?

Q.—Now, have you anything in your mind, excepting what you have read, which would incline your decision in any particular way, or anything more than the general effect of reading such statements? A.—At present, do you mean?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—At present, I think not, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We think he is a good juror, Sir.

Judge Neilson (addressing Mr. Tilton's counsel)—What is your view, gentlemen?

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach (to witness)—Have you now an impression of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher of the charge made against him? A.—I presume I still have an impression.

Q.—That impression would remain until you received some evidence or argument to remove it? A.—I presume so; yes, Sir; the impression would remain the same.

Mr. Beach—I suppose that is sufficient.

Judge Neilson—I suppose the juror must stand aside, gentlemen.

ORDERED TO STAND ASIDE.

Charles Clarke, sworn and examined by Mr. Pryor:

Q.—You have heard of the controversy between Messrs. Beecher and Tilton, have you, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have heard of this suit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know the nature of the charge that is in controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard much of it? A.—Pretty much all of it.

Q.—Have you read anything in regard to it? A.—Nearly all.

Q.—Did what you read in regard to it make an impression upon your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you that impression still? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it an impression affecting the truth or untruth of the charge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require evidence or argument to remove that present impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—We challenge the juror, your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Stand aside, Sir.

A JUROR WHO HAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST IMPRESSION.

Michael Burns examined by Mr. Beach:

Q.—You understand the nature of this litigation? A.—I have, Sir, since I came into court on last Monday.

Q.—You understand what the suit is about? A.—I heard it since I came here.

Q.—Have you not heard of it before? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Paid but little attention? A.—Very little.

Q.—Have you read the accounts upon either side? A.—I have read a little. If you will permit me, I will explain how that is. I have not read much for the past six or seven years. My eye-sight is quite weak, and I could not read more than three or four lines at the time. That is the reason I have not read much about it.

Q.—It was not entirely, then, from want of interest in the question? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard conversations on the subject? A.—A little, but not much.

Q.—No lengthened discussions or conversations? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Have you any impression, or formed any opinion? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—And your mind is entirely unbiased and uninfluenced in regard to the truth of the charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—As free as the winds.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I have not got any business at present. I retired out of business four years ago. My last business was building houses and selling them when I could.

Mr. Beach—That was in prosperous times.

Witness—Yes, Sir; times are worse now.

Q.—You are a man of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you a professor of Christianity? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what Church? A.—St. Vincent De Paul's Roman Catholic Church, north Sixth street.

Mr. Beach—We withdraw our challenge.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—How old are you? A.—Fifty-seven years, Sir.

Q.—And how long have you been in Brooklyn? A.—About twenty-eight or twenty-nine years.

Q.—Were you born in this country? A.—No, Sir; I was born in Ireland.

Q.—Where have you lived since you came here? A.—I have lived in Dutchess County and here.

Q.—I don't know that you have told us the place of your present residence? A.—No. 80 North Eighth street, Williamsburg, E. D.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—I have lived there since 1863.

Q.—Have you not talked about this business more or less? A.—I have a little, but only a mere trifle.

Q.—In your own family? A.—My wife and myself might speak about it sometimes.

Q.—Had she any opinion about it? A.—No, Sir; she is getting pretty old now. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do yourself and wife compose your whole family? A.—I have married children; they are keeping house and doing for themselves.

Q.—Do you know whether you have talked with them about the matter? A.—No; I heard my son say something about it once in a while, but I did not pay any attention to it.

Q.—Then your family, as a family, have not taken any particular interest in it? A.—No, Sir.

HE HAS NOT TAKEN SIDES IN IT.

Q.—You have not taken sides in it? A.—No, Sir; one is as friendly to me as the other.

Q.—In regard to your associates and friends in your church, have you talked there about it? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—There is no feeling there? A.—Not a particle, Sir.

Q.—You have not absolutely been doing anything, I suppose, for four years? A.—It takes up all my time to fix up my own little places.

Q.—Have you any connection with any of the lawyers here? A.—Not the slightest, Sir. I have seen Mr. Morris a few times, but I don't know that I have seen any of the other gentlemen.

Q.—You stand indifferent as to the whole case and all its surroundings? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I submit the case to your Honor.

Judge Neilson—Take a seat in the jury-box, Sir.

THE CHALLENGES.

Mr. Beach—At this moment we do not propose to interpose any further challenge; we may before the jury is finally impaneled.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Beach, will you kindly mention that to your opponents; I do not know that they heard you?

Mr. Evarts—What is your Honor's direction about the challenges? There must be an exhaustion by one party or the other.

Judge Neilson—That is the rule.

Mr. Evarts—That the plaintiff must exhaust their challenges first?

Mr. Beach—That is not the rule.

Mr. Evarts—That is our opinion.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will perceive that the whole duty and obligation of initiating the examination in regard to the jurors, devolve upon us. We have considered it, Sir, rather onerous, so far as the mere labor is concerned, but it would have been eminently fair if the rule of alternation was adopted in regard to challenges. It would have been an equitable division of labor at any rate. In regard to this right of peremptory challenge, I apprehend that it is not a subject of discretion on the part of the court at any time before the jury is sworn; at any rate we have the absolute right to interpose a peremptory challenge.

Judge Neilson—I suppose you have.

Mr. Beach—We will not exercise it now.

D. R. Balker was called but did not put in an appearance. A gentleman in the audience, however, remarked that he had been requested to say that his father-in-law was dead, and he wished to be excused.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, do you understand that the challenges for principal cause and for favor are exhausted?

Judge Neilson—Yes, unless something new has come to your attention.

THE SITUATION OF THE CASE.

Mr. Evarts—I am only asking the situation of the case on both sides now, in reference to the peremptory challenges. Do we understand our challenges for favor are now over unless upon something that comes to our knowledge after this?

Judge Neilson—Is that to be understood, gentlemen?

Mr. Evarts—In other words, if our learned friends propose to introduce new evidence or interpose new challenges for favor, they should do it now. I suppose we are entitled on both sides to have that matter over when we come to our peremptory challenges; otherwise we should be very much in the dark.

Judge Neilson—Of course, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—And if something comes to our knowledge between now and the actual impaneling of the jury we can reveal it?

Judge Neilson—You agree to that in substance?

Mr. Beach—I don't think that I should agree to a proposition which is not sound in practice. If anything has come to our knowledge since the last session of the court, which we in any emergency see fit to present to your Honor's discretion as a matter of safety, we shall claim the right to do it.

Judge Neilson—I understand that to be admitted.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; he was precise to limit it to any subject which shall come to our knowledge previous to this particular moment.

Judge Neilson—I think it should be after we closed yesterday, treating both sides in that way.

Mr. Evarts was here understood to ask the court what was the necessity of limiting this matter to the intelligence received prior to that moment.

Judge Neilson—It seems to me that each of you should be at liberty to avail yourselves of any objection which rests on any information which comes to you after the jurors have taken their seats.

Mr. Evarts—We agree to that.

Judge Neilson—Reaching back as far as yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Evarts—We agree to that; and now, how as to the time of exercising it, whether before or after the peremptory challenge?

Judge Neilson—Either, I think, Sir; as suits your convenience.

Judge Neilson—We want simply to get at the vital theory, irrespective of form.

THE JUROR BURNS CHALLENGED PEREMPTORILY.

Mr. Evarts (to the juror)—Mr. Burns we won't trouble you any longer. [Laughter.]

Clerk Mallison—Mr. Burns you are excused, and if you desire you can retire.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A DECIDED OPINION.

Mr. Smith B. Studwell was then called.

Mr. Beach—We won't interpose any challenge there.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we won't challenge.

Mr. Beach (to the juror)—Are you a member of Plymouth Church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or of any church? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beach)—Do you challenge?

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Evarts)—Be patient, my friend.

Mr. Evarts—What?

Mr. Beach—Oh, no——

Mr. Evarts—I want to know if you challenge.

Mr. Beach—I will let you know in a moment.

Mr. Evarts—Then do it before you ask the question.

Mr. Beach—I am not going to ask any more just now. (After a pause, to the Court)—My associates think I should interpose a challenge.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Boots and shoes.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—In the neighborhood of fifteen years.

Q.—Have you any impression in regard to the subject matter of this litigation? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion upon this matter? A.—I have.

Q.—Is that opinion qualified or decided? A.—Decided.

The Court—You may retire, Sir.

HAS FORMED AN OPINION.

James W. Carr was next called, and was examined as follows:

By Mr. Beach—What is your occupation? A.—A hide broker.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to the merits of this controversy? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—That is founded, Sir, I suppose, on the press publications? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And conversations and discussions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is the opinion of that fixed character as would be likely to influence your mind as a juryman? A.—It would.

The Court—Retire, Sir.

ORDERED TO STAND ASIDE.

Samuel R. Ford was next called and examined as follows:

Mr. Beach—We make no challenge.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Ford—

Mr. Beach—Do you challenge?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; of course. (To the witness)—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—About eighteen years.

Q.—And what is your business? A.—I am a grain broker.

Q.—Carrying on the business in New-York or in Brooklyn? A.—In New-York.

Q.—And have you a firm there? A.—I am in business for myself alone.

Q.—And have been how long? A.—For the last seven or eight years.

Q.—Have you been in any other business previously to that in either of those cities? A.—I have always been in the same business since I have lived in New-York and Brooklyn.

Q.—And have you had partners before? A.—I have, some time ago.

Q.—Who were your partners, then, Mr. Ford? A.—My first partner in business here was Mr. Grant, of Wayne County, and Mr. Armstrong, of Albany, and Mr. Sales, of New-York.

Q.—Was it a—? A.—A commission-house, at that time.

Q.—Have you given Mr. Grant's full name? A.—Eliah T. Grant. He is dead.

Q.—Are you connected in any way with any of the publishers by the name of Ford, that have something to do with some of these newspapers—the *Christian Union*, or something? A.—I am not.

Q.—You are not related to those? A.—I am not related to them that I am aware of.

Q.—Have you read about this business? A.—I have read a portion of it.

Q.—What part have you read? A.—I have read from the publication of the Bacon letter until the conclusion of the testimony before the church investigation.

Q.—Did you read both statements of Mr. Tilton? A.—I think I have read nothing from Mr. Tilton since the publication of the report of the committee.

Q.—And Mr. Moulton's statements, you read them? A.—I am not sure whether I read Mr. Moulton's first statement, after his statement was made to the committee, or not. I think I did not read it fully.

Q.—The second one? A.—I have read nothing since; that is, no lengthy statements. I have read newspaper paragraphs.

Q.—Have you heard the matter discussed? A.—I have, very frequently.

Q.—Both here and in New-York? A.—More in New-York than in Brooklyn.

Q.—Are you a householder and a man of family? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you talked about it in your family? A.—Not to any extent.

Q.—I will now ask you have you formed or expressed any opinion on the subject? A.—I have formed an opinion.

The Court—Stand aside, Sir.

A SOMEWHAT DECIDED OPINION.

Lucius B. Vibbard was next called, and was examined as follows:

By Mr. Beach—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—As long as I can remember.

Q.—How long can you remember? A.—Over thirty years.

Q.—Twelve or thirteen years? [Laughter.] A.—Over thirty.

Q.—Whereabouts do you reside? A.—No. 51 Elliot place.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am in the office of my father, the City Surveyor.

Q.—Have you any opinion in regard to the merits of this litigation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Somewhat decided? A.—Yes, Sir.

(The witness at once left the stand, without any direction from the Court.)

OBJECTIONABLE TO BOTH SIDES.

Michael McGinnis was next called, and was examined as follows:

Mr. Beach—We have no challenge.

Mr. Evarts—How old are you? A.—Twenty-eight.

Q.—How long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—About twelve years.

Q.—How long in this county? A.—About the same length of time.

Q.—You came here to this part of the State? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you engaged in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—The liquor business.

Q.—What form of the liquor business; wholesale or retail? A.—Retail.

Q.—You mean you keep a bar-room? A.—Yes, Sir; a couple of them.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—One in Williamsburg, No. 76 Taylor street, corner of Wythe avenue.

Mr. Pearsall—We consent that he stand aside.

EXCUSED ON ACCOUNT OF INFIRMITY.

Thomas Foley was next called, and was examined as follows:

By Mr. Beach—Is your name Foley or Farley? A.—Foley, Sir.

Q.—I see you walk with a cane; are you suffering from any physical affliction? A.—Yes, Sir; I am; I had a touch of paralysis.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well ——

The Court—You are excused, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I do not think we should ask him to sit under those circumstances.

HE HAS A FIXED OPINION.

John W. Taylor, Jr., was then called, and was examined as follows:

By Mr. Beach—Have you formed any opinion upon the subject of this trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that a deliberate, fixed opinion? A.—It is, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside. Next juror.

AN OPINION DIFFICULT TO GET RID OF.

William J. Brown was then called and examined as follows:

(Mr. Beach to Mr. Fullerton)—William, don't you want to exercise your vocal powers a little?

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know.

By Mr. Fullerton—Where is your residence, Mr. Brown? A.—Willow street.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to the merits of this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—A decided opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—One that could not be changed by evidence? A.—It can be changed by evidence, yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require a good deal of evidence to change it? A.—Considerable.

Q.—Where are you in the habit of attending divine service? A.—Friends' meeting.

Q.—Of this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever attended Plymouth Church? A.—I have been there.

Q.—How long since? A.—Some time ago. I could not tell exactly.

Q.—Some months or some years? A.—Some months.

Q.—Been very often? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How often? A.—I do not know exactly how often I have been there.

Q.—You have read, I suppose, considerable upon this subject? A.—I have.

Q.—And your opinion is founded upon what you have read? A.—What I have read and what I have heard

Q.—It would be somewhat difficult to get rid of it, I suppose? A.—Somewhat.

Court—Stand aside.

FORMED A DECIDED OPINION.

John A. Ahrens was then called and examined as follows:

By Mr. Fullerton—Have you formed an opinion in regard to this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—A decided one? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside, Sir.

A MAN WHO HAS CHANGED HIS OPINIONS.

E. G. McCotter was then called and examined as follows:

By Mr. Fullerton—Have you read anything upon the subject of this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—The statements of the parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The testimony before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the committee's report? A.—I think I did, the committee's report.

Q.—And have you formed an opinion? A.—I had at one time an opinion; I had formed an opinion.

Q.—Has that opinion yielded to any influence? A.—Well, it has; that is, from the first statements I saw advertised in the papers—altered my views and opinions.

Q.—You have changed your opinions? A.—Changed some; that is, portions of it from what it was at first.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that the opinion you once entertained is not now so strong as it was once? A.—It is not so strong on some points.

Q.—Is it as strong on other points? A.—I think it is.

Mr. Fullerton—That will do.

The Court—Stand aside.

CHALLENGED BY MR. EVARTS.

Sylvester Ross was then called, and was examined as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—We won't challenge.

The Court—It is your turn, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Where do you live? A.—No. 465 State street, Brooklyn.

Q.—How long in that place? A.—About ten years.

Q.—And where and what is your business? A.—In the lumber business, corner of Columbia and Baltic streets.

Q.—In a firm or alone? A.—No, Sir, alone.

Q.—How long have you been in that business? A.—Over twenty years.

Q.—And how long have you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Twenty-four years.

Q.—Born here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you read about this case? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Heard about it besides? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Talked about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion about it? A.—I have.

The Court—Stand aside.

A DECIDED OPINION.

Nicholas Langley called and sworn, and challenged for principal cause by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Have you read more or less upon this subject in litigation? A.—I have.

Q.—Statements of the parties? A.—I read the statement of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Anything else? A.—Yes; a good deal about Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to it? A.—I have.

Q.—A decided opinion? A.—Yes, decided.

Mr. Langley was excused.

AN ACCEPTABLE JUROR.

John F. Taylor sworn, challenged for principal cause, and examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—Williamsburg.

Q.—Have you read more or less in regard to this controversy? A.—Yes, I have read more or less.

Q.—Formed an opinion? A.—A modified opinion.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Cork dealer and manufacturer.

Q.—Do you belong to any religious society? A.—No, Sir, I don't.

Q.—Do you attend divine services? A.—Sometimes.

Q.—What denomination? A.—The church in Bedford avenue; I go to churches of different denominations.

Q.—Have you ever attended Plymouth Church? A.—Only once.

Q.—How long was that ago? A.—Over twenty years.

Mr. Fullerton *(sotto voce)*—That is outlawed.

Q.—You say you have a modified opinion? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you mean to say it does not exist now as it did originally? A.—I consider my mind at present neutral.

Q.—That would indicate that you had no opinion at all? A.—Not for or against either party.

Q.—How did you mean to be understood when you said you had a modified opinion? A.—In the same sense.

Q.—That it is no opinion at all? A.—It is about the same as no opinion at all.

HE ENTERTAINED AN OPINION AT ONE TIME.

Q.—Did you ever entertain any opinion? A.—Yes; at one time I did.

Q.—It yielded to something? A.—Yes; reading further left me without any accurate information to go by—that I could go by, at least, so as to decide which party was right or wrong.

Q.—When were you summoned as a juror? A.—I think it was either Wednesday or Thursday before New Year's.

Q.—Have you conversed with any one since you were summoned upon the subject? A.—I think not.

Q.—Did you converse with many persons prior to your being summoned as a juror? A.—No; not many. I have but few associates or acquaintances.

Q.—Did you ever participate in any discussion on the subject? A.—Yes; I exchanged some words in relation to it.

Q.—On more than one occasion? A.—Might have been.

Q.—Do you recollect more than one? A.—Not distinctly.

Q.—In that discussion sides were taken? A.—Yes! No, I don't know that there was any discussion; I don't think there was; it was simply a conversation.

Q.—An exchange of views? A.—Just about like.

Q.—Without debating the facts with each other? A.—Nothing of that kind.

Q.—State what you have read upon this subject a little more particularly? A.—I think I read the statement by Mr. Tilton, and I think I read that by Mr. Beecher, but the opinions of both were so positive and so opposite I could not decide which was right or which was wrong, or anything about them; I had no means of deciding on which side there was fact or fiction.

Q.—Which did you read first. A.—I suppose that which appeared first; I forget which that was.

Q.—Don't you recollect? A.—I believe Mr. Tilton's statement appeared first; I think so.

Q.—Did you read the Bacon letter? A.—I may have done, but I have no distinct recollection of its contents.

Q.—How early was it you formed the opinion you speak of? A.—I suppose it must have been as soon as the statement was made. Then the opinion changed when a counter-statement was made.

HIS OPINION CHANGED.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood your opinion changed? A.—Certainly, the same as any person's would, when they see evidence one side and then the other, and they are not able to tell which is right.

Q.—Do you mean to say you gave up your opinion, which ever way it was, and went over the other way? A.—No, Sir, not that. I mean it left my mind undecided, not either way. I couldn't tell which side was right or wrong.

Q.—Do you know either of the parties to the controversy? A.—No.

Q.—You have no acquaintance with either Mr. Tilton or Mr. Beecher? A.—Nothing whatever; no relations to any person associated with them.

Q.—Did I ask you how long you had lived in Brooklyn? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Please state it. A.—Eighteen years.

Q.—Have you carried on business in Williamsburg all that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you carry on business before you entered into business in Williamsburg? A.—I was with a firm in New-York working for them as workman, Messrs. Sparkson & Trussler.

Q.—Are you a man of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does your family attend divine services? A.—Not regular.

Q.—When they do attend, where do they attend? A.—Lee avenue, chiefly.

Q.—What denomination is it? A.—I believe it is the Dutch Reformed.

Q.—Is that Dr. Carrol's church? A.—It may be, I don't know.

Q.—Have you discussed this matter in your own family? A.—No, Sir; I have not.

Q.—Of whom does your family consist? A.—Only a daughter, a grown-up girl.

Q.—What is her age, about? A.—May be about twenty or twenty-two.

Q.—Your family consists of your daughter and yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is your daughter married? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever discussed the matter with her? A.—Never a discussion. Only mentioned it, that's all.

HE DID EXPRESS AN OPINION.

Q.—Have you ever expressed to any one an opinion. A.—Yes.

Q.—Frequently? A.—No; my opportunities were not frequent.

Q.—Did you express a decided opinion? A.—It was not; it could not be a decided opinion, because I had no means of making it decided. It was a newspaper report, and I received it with a good deal of reservation, as I do all reports in newspapers till they meet with some further confirmation.

Q.—Was this a newspaper statement? A.—Yes; as published in the papers.

Q.—Did you express an opinion frequently? A.—No.

Q.—To whom did you express an opinion? A.—They were strangers who happened to come into where I had business, and that's about all as near as I know.

Q.—Can you recollect the names of these persons? A.—No; I could not.

Q.—How came the subject to be introduced? A.—Because it is a familiar subject, I suppose; or one of those things that people will talk about.

Q.—Do you know whether you introduced it, or whether your visitors introduced it? A.—I don't.

Q.—Can you tell whether upon any one occasion you or he introduced it? A.—I don't think I can call it to mind.

Q.—You think if you went upon this jury you could render a verdict strictly according to the evidence, and without bias, and without reference to anything you have read or heard upon the subject, and uninfluenced by any opinion you have formed in regard to it? A.—I think I am entirely free to decide according to such facts as I might hear.

Q.—Without bias or prejudice? A.—Entirely.

Q.—Give us your address? A.—No. 56 Boerum street.

Q.—Your place of business? A.—No. 300 Pearl street.

Mr. Fullerton—We withdraw the challenge.

Mr. Shearman—We are satisfied.

The juror is accepted.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE BY PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Fullerton—We were waiting for our friends upon the other side. We supposed that they were in consultation, but finding this not to be the case we peremptorily challenge Mr. Irad Downs. Mr. Downs then retired from the jury-box.

"YOU CAN STAND ASIDE."

Joseph Trippett was the next juror called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—Have you formed an opinion in regard to this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Is it a decided opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon what is that opinion based? A.—Upon what I have read in the papers, &c.

The Court—You can stand aside.

AN UNOBJECTIONABLE JUROR.

William T. Jeffrey was next called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—Have you formed any opinion in regard to this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—A very decided opinion? A.—Well, it is not very decided; no, Sir.

Q.—Would it yield to evidence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think you could enter the jury-box and decide this case according to the evidence, notwithstanding any opinion or impression you may have formed? A.—I think I could.

Q.—You would try to do so at least? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you discussed this matter at all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Warmly? A.—Not very warmly; no, Sir.

Q.—But you did discuss it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it has always been upon one side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is your opinion changed at all in its degree since its formation? A.—Well, yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it stronger or weaker than it was in the first instance? A.—I think it is weaker than it was.

Q.—It has given away has it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where do you attend divine service? A.—I go to the Episcopal Church most of the time.

Q.—You have a family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where do you carry on business? A.—In New-York.

Q.—Alone or in partnership? A.—I am alone.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Flour broker.

Q.—Where do you carry it on? A.—No. 17 Moore street.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 158 Elliott place.

Q.—How long have you resided in Brooklyn? A.—Nearly twelve years.

Q.—Have you ever attended Plymouth Church? A.—I never have to Divine service. I have been there once when Dickens read, and I went to an organ concert there.

Q.—You regularly attend the Episcopal Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who is the Pastor of the church you attend? A.—Rev. Dr. Brown.

Q.—Are you acquainted with either of the parties to this controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not even a speaking acquaintance? A.—I know them by sight.

Q.—That only? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Does your father's family live here? A.—I live with my mother; I have no father.

Q.—Does your mother reside in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where does she attend Divine service? A.—The Episcopal Church.

WHAT HE HAS READ ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—What have you read upon the subject? A.—About all the newspapers contained.

Q.—The statements of the parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever expressed an opinion? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Well, several times; yes, Sir.

Q.—How recently have you expressed one? A.—I think within a month.

Q.—Not since you were summoned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you summoned? A.—I was summoned, I think, the evening before New Year's Day.

Q.—To whom did you express an opinion within the past month? A.—I could not say particularly whom.

Q.—Don't you remember? A.—I could name one man; yes, Sir.

Q.—Name him please? A.—Henry Dillon.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—I do not know where he lives. He lives in Brooklyn.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At the New-York Produce Exchange.

Q.—In New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it in a discussion of this subject? A.—Well, we talked it over; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he express his opinion to you, and you express your opinion to him? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you differ in opinions. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you discuss it at all? A.—We talked about it a few minutes.

HE DISCUSSED THE SUBJECT.

Q.—Well, that is the way to discuss, by talking about a subject. Did you discuss it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He expressed his views and you expressed your views? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Warmly? A.—Not very warmly.

Q.—How long did the discussion last? A.—A few minutes.

Q.—Were there any persons present? A.—I do not think there were.

Q.—About how long ago was that? A.—It was within a month. I can't exactly say how long ago it was. If I remember rightly it was within a month.

Q.—Do you think that was the last time you expressed an opinion? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now, Mr. Jeffrey, you are an intelligent gentleman, and appear to understand the duties of a juror. I put the question to you again, and you must be the judge—whether you have sufficient control over your own mind and your previous conclusions to go into the jury-box and try this case as a juror according to the sworn evidence of witnesses, unbiased and unprejudiced by any preconceived opinion you may have formed? A.—I think I could.

A.—And you will try to do so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I put this question to you: Judging from what you know of your own mind, do you now think that you would receive a greater impression after evidence has been given which was in harmony with your present views, than you would with that which was antagonistic to them? A.—I do not think I would.

Mr. Fullerton—We withdraw the challenge.

CHALLENGED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What line of business are you in? A.—I am a seller of flour and broker.

Q.—Are you a member of the Produce Exchange? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long? A.—I have been a member for over ten years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with all the dealers there? A.—Some of them, yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you any connection with Mr. Moulton, or any one of his firm or partners? A.—No, Sir. I know them by sight. That is, I have seen them. I know one Mr. Woodruff, one Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Moulton, by sight.

Q.—As you do other business men? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As you do other members of the Produce Exchange? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was not Mr. Moulton Clerk or Secretary to the Produce Exchange? A.—I think not.

Q.—I do not mean now, but has he not been? A.—I do not remember whether he was or not.

Q.—Well, it is no matter; it is of no consequence. Your acquaintance with him is simply the same as you have with other business men? A.—That is all; yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We withdraw our challenge.

The juror then took his seat in the jury box.

THE LAST PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE.

After a long consultation between counsel on both sides,

Mr. Evarts said: Mr. Charles B. Wessman, you can retire.

Mr. Wessman left the jury box, and was the last juror peremptorily challenged—the challenge on both sides being exhausted.

ANOTHER ACCEPTABLE JUROR.

John H. Huckey was the next juror called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—You reside in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And carry on business here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In connection with any one, or alone? A.—Alone.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Grocer.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 548 Bedford avenue.

Q.—Have you read anything regarding the controversy in this case? A.—I have.

Q.—A good deal? A.—Well, I can't say that I have read a good deal, but some of it.

Q.—Conversed a good deal about it? A.—Conversed some about it.

Q.—And discussed the question? A.—At the time.

Q.—And have you formed any opinion in regard to it? A.—No, I have not.

Q.—Did what you read make any impression upon your mind at all? A.—At the time it did.

Q.—Well, how did you get rid of those impressions first formed? A.—I changed them according as I read the different statements—the different articles in the papers.

Q.—Your present opinion, then, is that you have formed no opinion upon the subject? Is that it? A.—No; I can't say that I have.

HE HAS NO IMPRESSION.

Q.—Have you not an impression on the subject? A.—No; not at present.

Q.—Neither impression nor opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever expressed an opinion? A.—I have, I guess. I am not sure that I have, and I am not sure that I have not.

Q.—Don't you remember anything of this controversy or discussion which you may have had in regard to this matter, that you have expressed an opinion? A.—I do not remember that I have.

Q.—In these discussions did you take sides? A.—Yes, I think I did at the time.

Q.—You were in favor of either one party or the other? A.—At times I have been in favor of one, at other times I have been in favor of the other.

Q.—Did you so express yourself? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—You say that you believe that one or the other of the parties was innocent or guilty, as the case might be? A.—I could not say as to the innocence or guilt, but I thought things looked reasonably one way at one time, and then that things looked the other way. [Laughter.]

NOT A MEMBER OF ANY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.

Q.—Do you belong to any religious denomination? A.—No, Sir; I am not a member of any religious denomination.

Q.—Do you attend divine service anywhere? A.—I do.

Q.—Where? A.—Different places, where my mind leads me to.

Q.—Where does your mind usually lead you? A.—To the Dekalb Avenue Methodist Church.

Q.—Who is the Pastor of that church? A.—Mr. Platt; I do not know his other name.

Q.—Where else do you attend? A.—I attend the Henry Street German Church.

Q.—Are you a German born? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been in this country? A.—Twenty years.

Q.—Are you a citizen? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you know either of the parties to this controversy? A.—I do not.

Q.—Any speaking acquaintance, have you? A.—I do know them by sight.

Q.—Any speaking acquaintance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When were you summoned? A.—The last day of the old year, I think.

Q.—Have you conversed with any one since you were summoned? A.—No, Sir. Well, yes, Sir. I have conversed. I said I had been summoned.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That is all, if that is conversation.

Q.—You have gone no further? A.—No discussion on the subject since.

Q.—Who summoned you? A.—That I do not know. His name is on the paper.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—I think I did not. I said, "Oh, pshaw!" That is about all the conversation. [Laughter.]

Q.—Are you a married man? A.—I am.

Q.—Where does your wife attend divine service? A.—She attends St. Patrick's Church, Kent avenue.

Q.—Have you ever been to Plymouth Church? A.—I have.

Q.—How frequently? A.—Twice in my life.

Q.—When was the last time? A.—About four years ago, I think.

A DELICATE SUBJECT.

Q.—Have you ever discussed this matter with your wife? A.—I do not know that I have. It is a delicate subject and I do not like to talk about it. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you discussed it with any one during the past month? A.—I do not know that I have. I may have, but I cannot say that I have.

Mr. Fullerton—We withdraw the challenge.

CHALLENGED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—You think you could act, as a juror, impartially between these parties? A.—Well I think so.

Q.—Although you have read a good deal, and heard a good deal of talk about it? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I could.

Q.—And have an opinion one way or the other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what is the state of your mind upon the subject that makes you feel confident that all this past impression that bore upon you leaves no results behind? A.—Well, I don't know; I cannot say that I have any impression at the present about it; it is immaterial to me one way or the other.

HE IS INDIFFERENT.

Q.—Of course, it is immaterial to you in a personal sense, but from your responsibility as a juror you ought to know whether you stand indifferent and clear in your mind, unaffected by the impressions or opinions that you have had heretofore? A.—Well, I do. Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long do you think you have been so clear, neutral, and impartial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, how long, I say? A.—Well, I am sure I have never taken a great interest in it. I have never discussed the matter with any force, as if I had any interest in it.

Q.—You say you are a grocer. Are you a family grocer? A.—I am a retail grocer.

Q.—A family grocer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you carried on your business in your present place? A.—Six years.

Q.—In the same place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you a partner? A.—I have not.

Q.—Is your business an active one. A.—Oh, well, yes. I have something to do.

Q.—You came here from Germany, you say? A.—I do.

Q.—How old were you when you came? A.—Eighteen years old when I left home.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Q.—Did you understand English when you first came here? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—You learned it after coming here? A.—I did.

Q.—And learned it, I suppose, in the course of your business? A.—That is the only way.

Q.—Are you acquainted with our language so as to catch and understand everything that the lawyers and witnesses will say in this complicated case? A.—Well, I am pretty well acquainted with the language.

Q.—That I see. You understand and talk very well, no doubt, for ordinary purposes; I must leave it to your judgment very much to say whether, in a case such as you understand this to be, you think you have that complete knowledge of our language that a juryman should properly have? A.—Well, I understand anything that is in business or anything like that. I understand it very well; you have to judge yourself whether I am capable of understanding what you will talk.

Q.—I must leave it really very much to you. The documents, papers, and letters are all to be criticised as to what they mean, what is their fair meaning, and what the shades of interpretation are to be. You must form your own opinion. A.—I think I can understand what you say unless you go into too much of a dictionary. [Laughter.]

Q.—You have served as a juryman? A.—Never.

Q.—Have not served as a juryman? A.—No Sir; I have not.

Q.—Then you have no experience that way? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We submit to your Honor that this is a very fair, candid, and a very intelligent gentleman; no doubt about that. The only point I see is that I am a little timid about his knowledge of the language in this particular case.

Mr. Beach—We hold him to be a good juror.

The Court—H'm.

Mr. Beach—We hold him to be a competent juror.

The Court—Your challenge is withdrawn.

EXAMINED BY THE COURT.

The Court—The thing that troubles me is that the gentleman has read so much about it. If you feel satisfied on both sides that that impression is withdrawn, as he seems to be satisfied himself—

Mr. Evarts—We cannot say that we feel that. The juror's answers were reasonable, but I still wish to submit this whole question as to the competency of this juror to your Honor.

The Court (to the witness)—You have no impression now either way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You think you stand perfectly unbiased—you have no opinion? A.—I think so.

The Court—I think you can take your seat.

COUNSEL REQUIRE A CONFERENCE.

Mr. Beach—Some information has come to us that has been communicated upon both sides, which may require some conference upon the subject connected with the jury, and if your Honor would now give us our intermission, during that time we can probably make some arrangement.

The Court (to the Jury)—Remember what I said yesterday, gentlemen. Be very careful not to converse with any person upon the subject of this controversy, or allow any person to speak to you about it.

Clerk Mallison—The court will now take a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled repeated consultations took place between counsel as to some of the jurors previously sworn, and after an hour had elapsed Mr. Evarts, addressing the court, said:

The result, if your Honor please, of some joint consideration of matters laid before counsel on both sides touching, perhaps, a question, I think, of partiality, has led us to the conclusion that Mr. Blunt and Mr. Huckay may both be excused.

Both gentlemen accordingly left the box.

AN OPINION ON THE MERITS.

Nicholas Brewer examined by Mr. Beach.

Q.—Mr. Brewer, have you formed any opinion in this case? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—In regard to its merits? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Has that opinion been formed upon the respective statements of the parties? A.—It has been, Sir.

Q.—Did you read any of the evidence before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have made a pretty full investigation of the matter? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—And your opinion is deliberate? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You are excused.

A TOLERABLY FIXED OPINION.

William H. Gower examined by Mr. Beach:

Q.—Where do you reside, Mr. Gower? A.—No. 75 Lafayette avenue.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Fruit-dealer.

Q.—Fruit-dealer? A.—Yes Sir; foreign and domestic fruit.

Q.—You are an importer of fruit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Retail as well as wholesale? A.—Retail only.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in business? A.—About twenty-five years.

Q.—You have regular customers? A.—Some; I have, Sir.

Q.—Name some of them? A.—Mr. Chambers, Fort Greene place.

Q.—Name a few others of your more prominent customers? A.—I don't know of any others more prominent.

Q.—Mention some others? A.—Mr. Morris, who is a banker, I believe, in New-York. He lives in No. 165 Lafayette avenue.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—No. 723 Fulton street.

Q.—How long have you been located there? A.—Six or seven years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with either of the parties to this litigation? A.—Not more than by sight; I hardly know them by sight.

Q.—Have either of them been in the habit of patronizing your establishment? A.—Neither of them, that I know of, Sir.

Q.—Are you a professor of Christianity? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what denomination are you attached? A.—Methodist.

Q.—What church do you attend? A.—Fleet street.

Q.—Who is the Pastor? A.—Rev. W. C. Steele.

Q.—Is your attendance upon that church uniform? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't wander from that fold? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never heard Mr. Beecher preach? A.—Once I believe, Sir. I don't recollect of having heard him more than once, and that was some ten years ago.

Q.—Is your wife of the same persuasion as yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard anything of the difficulties between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you conversed about them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what extent? A.—Well, not a great deal.

Q.—Ranging from what period of time? A.—Not very recently. I don't recollect that I have.

Q.—How recent? A.—I don't know that I have within a month, and not much at all—not a great deal. I had no long discussion about it at all with any one.

Q.—No discussion? A.—Not a long one; no, Sir.

Q.—You had some discussion? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE HAD VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—You have entertained your own views in regard to that difficulty? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when occasion demanded you have expressed them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And sometimes you were placed in situations where you thought it proper to express your opinion upon them? A.—Yes, Sir; I have.

Q.—Was that opinion formed upon what you read and heard upon the subject. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you have that opinion still, I suppose? A.—I have that opinion still, Sir, and nothing but evidence could remove it.

Mr. Beach—It seems to be tolerably-well fixed, then.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Stand aside, Sir.

A FIXED OPINION—STAND ASIDE.

Albert H. Baldwin, examined by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in respect to the merits of this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that opinion based upon what you have heard and read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it a fixed opinion? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Stand aside.

A VERY DECIDED OPINION.

David D. Field, examined by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Have you heard anything in regard to this controversy? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—The publications of the respective parties? A.—I have read the papers morning and night.

Q.—Concerning the statements? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed an opinion in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it a very decided one? A.—I think it is, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Stand aside.

A CHALLENGE SUSTAINED.

Jacob Duryee, examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—I will put to you the same question, Mr Duryee, whether you have formed an opinion as to the merits of this controversy between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it a decided and a fixed opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is that opinion based upon? A.—On what I read.

Q.—And what do you read? A.—The papers, generally.

Q.—Did you read the statements of the several parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 155 Sackett street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Storage.

Q.—Are you alone in business, or in connection with any one else? A.—Alone.

Q.—What is the general character of the business? A.—Storage of general merchandise.

Q.—Are you acquainted with either of the parties? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not a speaking acquaintance with either of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And where do you attend public —

ship? A.—Strong Place Baptist Church in this city.

Q.—Who is the Pastor of that church? A.—Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Q.—Are you a communicant? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is your family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any member of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of what does your family consist? A.—My wife, an adopted and an only child.

Q.—Have you ever discussed this subject with any person? A.—No, Sir.

NEVER IN A DISCUSSION AS TO THE MERITS.

Q.—Did you ever enter into any discussion as to the merits of this controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Either at home or away from home? A.—At home I have, but very little.

Q.—With your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that an animated discussion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you take different sides? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the same side? A.—On the same side.

Q.—You agreed in regard to it? A.—I don't know; we have had such little conversation about it that I cannot make any decided answer to that question.

Q.—Did not what you read make an impression upon your mind? A.—It has made an impression.

Q.—A decided impression? A.—Not a decided impression.

Q.—Does not that rise to the dignity of an opinion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It does not? A.—No, Sir.

THE IMPRESSION STILL REMAINS.

Q.—Does that impression still remain? A.—It still remains, what little there is of it.

Q.—Do you think, notwithstanding what you have read and what you have heard on the subject, that you would go into the jury-box to decide this case, without bias or prejudice, on the evidence alone? A.—I could.

Q.—Would that impression have any influence with you? A.—None at all.

Q.—How would you get rid of it? A.—I would relieve my mind of it by the evidence which I would hear. The impression is so slight that I am perfectly balanced so far as that is concerned.

Q.—This controversy has created a great deal of excitement in Brooklyn? A.—It has, Sir.

HAS NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE EXCITEMENT.

Q.—Have you not participated to some extent in that excitement? A.—No, Sir; not more than some passing remarks.

Q.—Where have you made these passing remarks? A.—No place in particular. When I met a friend I might speak to him about it by making a passing remark.

Q.—On the merits of the controversy? A.—I merely said, in a joking way, when asked my opinion, "What is your opinion?"

Q.—Would you ask, in a joking way, what somebody's opinion was? A.—No, Sir. If my opinion was asked I would say, "What is your opinion?" I would speak of it in a joking way.

Q.—Did you think this was a matter to joke about? A.—No, Sir; I did not think anything about it.

Q.—Can you mention the name of any person you spoke to about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has it not been a subject of conversation and discussion with those you met? A.—Very little; I don't remember any conversation at all.

Q.—Can't you remember whether you had any conversations or not—don't you remember the fact that you had such conversations? A.—Not that I know of. I never had any conversations.

Q.—Has it not been almost a daily subject of conversation between yourself and your patrons at your place of business? A.—No, Sir: it has not been. I have not talked about it. What I read I keep to myself.

Q.—You have, you say, an impression that does not rise to the dignity of an opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I suppose that that impression would go with you into the jury-box? A.—No, Sir; I should think not.

Q.—What would you do with it? How would you get rid of it? A.—I would get rid of it according to the testimony. If sufficient evidence was given I would throw off the impression, and it is so slight that it does not amount to anything.

HE WOULD GO ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE.

Q.—When you heard evidence that was calculated to convince you, would you give up the opinion and yield to the evidence? A.—I should go according to the evidence.

Q.—As a sworn juror would you yield up your impressions to the evidence? A.—Certainly.

Q.—And be controlled by that evidence whenever it conflicted with your impressions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require much or little evidence to remove your present impression? A.—That I hardly know how to answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Nobody can answer it for you.

Witness—Evidence would remove it; it would remove any impression I previously had.

Q.—Would it require much to remove it or but little? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—But your impression would remain until the evidence did remove it? A.—Yes, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Duryee, you are in the storage business. Have you any particular acquaintance or connection with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, or Mr. Moulton, or those people? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—They are in the same business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you paid much attention to this matter to form any responsible judgment about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has there at any time been in your mind anything more than the casual impression that the last reading gave you? A.—Nothing more than that.

Q.—And you now say to the court that you have no impression resting upon your mind that would interfere with your accepting the evidence as it arose, and deciding according to it? A.—Yes. Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We think he is a good juror.

The Court—I think he has an impression that does *not* leave him indifferent between the parties, and the challenge to the favor is sustained. Stand aside, Sir

HE WOULD NOT CHANGE HIS IMPRESSION WITHOUT EVIDENCE.

James Carroll was called, and examined as follows:

By Mr. Pryor—Where do you live. A.—Corner of Third avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—Same place.

Q.—What business? A.—Liquor business.

Q.—How long have you been in business there? A.—I have been in business two years last Fall.

Q.—Have you heard about this controversy between Messrs. Beecher and Tilton? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you read about it? A.—I have read a little about it.

Q.—Have you derived any impression as to the truth or untruth of the charge made against Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; an impression.

Q.—Have you got that impression now? A.—I have.

Q.—Would you change it or modify it unless you had evidence? A.—I would change it.

Q.—If you had evidence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You would not change it without evidence? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—We submit that our challenge is sustained.

Mr. Evarts—The same case as your Honor has disposed of.

The Court—Stand aside, Sir.

NEVER HEARD OF THE CONTROVERSY.

John Scales was called and examined as follows:

Q.—Have you heard anything about the controversy between Messrs. Tilton and Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never heard of it? A.—No, Sir. [Laughter.] I heard of it, of course.

Mr. Pryor—We will relieve you by consent.

The Court—Stand aside.

HE HEARD A GOOD DEAL ABOUT IT.

William Wright was called and examined as follows:

Mr. Pryor—What street do you live in? A.—In Middagh street.

Q.—Are you a housekeeper? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—With whom do you board? A.—Mr. W. Sweet.

Q.—Have you a family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not married? A.—Not married.

Q.—Are you in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On your own account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What sort of business? A.—Gilding and carving.

Q.—Have you heard about this controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you heard much or little about it? A.—I have heard a great deal about it.

Q.—Have you read about it? A.—Yes, Sir; I have read quite a good deal, but not all.

Q.—Have you an impression in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that impression a definite one? A.—It is a decided one.

The Court—Stand aside.

A REAL ESTATE BROKER.

John C. Banks examined by Mr. Beach.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A broker—a real estate broker.

Q.—Where do you conduct business? A.—New-York.

Q.—You have been engaged in it how long? A.—About five years.

Q.—Are you connected with any associates in business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—John A. Betts.

Q.—And how long has that partnership continued? A.—I have been with him five years.

Q.—Have you a family in this city? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you unmarried? A.—I am unmarried.

Q.—What is your age? A.—Twenty-eight.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of conversing in regard to this controversy between Tilton and Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long has that habit continued? A.—I do not know; since—

Q.—Since the origin of the difficulty? A.—Since the origin of the difficulty.

Q.—Have you read most of what has been published upon the subject? A.—I have, I think, the greater part of it.

Q.—Have you received any impression from what you have heard and read and talked? A. I have received some impression.

Q.—That impression, I suppose, was in regard to the truth of the accusations made against Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I have received impressions on both sides, for that matter; it has been varied.

Q.—It was upon that subject—as to the truth of the case, the merits, I mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And is that impression now present upon your mind? A.—No, Sir, I do not think it is.

Q.—When did it vanish? A.—Well, I do not know how long since.

HE HAS NO DECIDED OPINION.

Q.—Are you quite sure it has escaped? A.—I do not think—I could not say that I have no impression; I have not any opinion in the matter—decided opinion.

Q.—I will come to that by and by; I was asking about impressions just now? A.—I should not wish to say that I have not an impression in the matter.

Q.—You have an impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of course you would entertain that impression until it was removed by some evidence or arguments? A.—Probably I should.

Q.—You know you would. You are an intelligent gentleman, you have not formed an opinion without the exercise of a reasonable intelligence upon the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And having made yourself conversant with the subject and exercising the obvious intelligence you possess, you have an impression in regard to that matter? A.—Yes, I think I have.

The Court—Stand aside.

A JUROR WHO CHANGED HIS OPINION.

Chester Carpenter was called and examined as follows:

Mr. Beach—Has your attention been attracted to this controversy between Tilton and Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read considerable concerning it? A.—I have.

Q.—Have you been so far interested in it as to keep up with the current of publications on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you imbibed any impressions in regard to the truth of the charges against Mr. Beecher? A.—I have.

Q.—Have those been deliberate upon a consideration of the matter brought to your attention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have that impression now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did you get rid of it? [Laughter.] A.—I got rid of it by investigation and what I read.

Q.—That is, you had an impression? A.—I had impression by argument, and I have discussed the subject, and have been at one time decided about it. I have changed that view.

Q.—When was it you were decided? A.—I was decided after Mr. Beecher's statement came out.

Q.—Decided after ——? A.—I was decided after both of them came out.

Q.—After the whole subject came out? A.—After the whole subject came out.

Q.—I understood you to say that you had that decided opinion after the whole subject came out. Did you say so? A.—I have had it.

Q.—Then you have learned nothing new if the whole affair was exhausted? A.—I have changed my view.

Q.—I did not ask you about that. You have learned nothing new, have you, after the whole affair was exhausted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then the state of your information after the whole subject was exhausted remains precisely the same? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not the state of your information? A.—Oh, my information on that subject. Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was how recently—that you adopted that opinion upon a consideration of the whole subject? A.—I changed my views.

Q.—I am not asking about changing—leave that word for a little while. I ask you when it was that you had last this decided opinion upon a consideration of the whole subject? A.—I could not state the time.

Q.—Give me as near as you can? A.—It is within two months; about two months, I think.

HE CHANGED HIS WHOLE VIEWS.

Q.—Will you please tell me how and by what means you have come to change that opinion? A.—Well, Sir, I came to change it by a sermon I read of Mr. Beecher's upon the theatres and the Sabbath day. I changed my whole views.

Q.—You changed your whole views? A.—I did.

Q.—You adopted other views? A.—I did. I have not gone over it. I have no opinion.

Q.—But when you changed the views you did entertain, those decided views, did not you adopt other views? A.—Well, yes, Sir; I did, it is true.

Q.—Then you simply changed your opinion? A.—I changed my opinion this far, that I left my impressions that I had formerly formed; I left them; they were removed, I think.

Q.—Did I understand that you had heard that sermon? A.—No, Sir; I read it.

Q.—Have you heard Mr. Beecher preach? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How recently? A.—Not within two or three years.

Q.—Are you attached to any congregation? A.—Yes, Sir, I am.

Q.—Whose? A.—Of the Presbyterian church on Classon avenue, corner of Monroe street—Mr. Duryea's.

Q.—You are a communicant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If I understand you, having a decided opinion one way upon this subject, the reading of a sermon purporting to be delivered by Mr. Beecher might change the views which you then entertained? A.—I have an impression, but, as I said, I have not a decided impression, not one which could not be changed by the evidence. As I have said, I have talked the matter over in my family, and my family were divided as to the question of Mr. Beecher's innocence. I said I hoped it would come out, that it would be proved that he was innocent. I also said that I considered every man innocent until he was proved guilty.

Q.—That is a very just and legal ground. A.—That is the impression I have had.

HIS MIND FREE FROM BIAS.

Q.—It is the present state of your mind, whether it is indifferent or not as between these parties, that I wish to ascertain. Do you think your mind is free and unbiased to receive any evidence which might be presented on both sides of this question, and to canvass it fairly and impartially? A.—I do; wholly from the evidence.

Q.—That you could decide this case without any prejudice or bias, wholly upon the evidence under the instruction of the court as to the law? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you have no doubt as to this? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We withdraw our challenge.

THE JUROR ACCEPTED.

Mr. Shearman—We accept the juror. From what has accidentally come out, we suppose he has a slight impression, and that he has a slight prepossession against us.

Mr. Beach—Well, please, don't make a speech to the juror now.

Mr. Mallison (the Clerk)—You can take a seat in the jury-box.

The Court—I think it is impossible to discover which way the bias of the gentleman appears to be.

The juror then took his seat in the jury-box.

A PRETTY WELL-FIXED OPINION.

Andrew S. Myers was next called.

Mr. Beach—Have you any opinion in regard to this litigation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it formed upon a pretty large consideration of the newspaper publications? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you regard it as a pretty well fixed opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside.

A DECIDED IMPRESSION.

Isaac W. Barmenter was next called.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—Have you read anything about the subject of this litigation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To a considerable extent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has it been a subject of discussion in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion? A.—Partly.

Q.—You have partly formed an opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us in what stage your opinion now is? What do you mean by your having an opinion? A.—I have a decided impression.

Q.—Decided in what? What is a conclusion or opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How recently have you expressed an opinion? A.—Very frequently.

Q.—How recently? A.—Two or three weeks ago.

Q.—Have you discussed the matter or expressed any opinion since you were summoned as a juror? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Advertising agent.

Q.—What is your place of business? A.—No. 2 Spruce street, New-York.

Q.—Do you attend Divine service in Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where do you attend Divine service? A.—I went to St. Paul's, in Williamsburg, twice, to St. John's once. I also went once to the Calvary Church.

Q.—Are you a man of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This impression that you say you have formed still exists in your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And will still remain until evidence removes it. A.—Yes, Sir; certainly.

The Court—Stand aside.

ORDERED TO RETIRE.

Henry Twist was next called.

Mr. Fullerton—Have you read anything concerning this controversy? A.—Most of it.

Q.—Have you read the statement of the parties? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And come to a conclusion in regard to them? A.—I have.

Q.—You have a decided opinion, have you not? A.—I think so.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—Well, so do I.

The Court—You can retire.

HAS READ NEARLY EVERYTHING.

John C. Granger was next called.

Mr. Fullerton—Have you informed yourself in regard to this controversy by reading what has been published in the newspapers on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir. I have read nearly all that has been published.

Q.—And come to a conclusion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have an opinion on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—You can retire.

EXCUSED BY CONSENT.

James H. Bennett was next called.

Mr. Pryor—Q.—How old are you? A.—Fifty-seven.

The Court—A good age.

Mr. Pryor—A very good age. Where do you live Mr. Granger? A.—No. 52 Orchard street.

Q.—You are married? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have a family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where is your place of business? A.—I work for John Stevenson.

Q.—What is his business? A.—Upholstering.

Q.—Have you read anything of this controversy? A.—I have.

Mr. Pryor—It is agreed among counsel that we will excuse you.

The Court—You can retire, Sir.

A DELIBERATE OPINION.

Abraham Allen was next called.

Mr. Beach—Your occupation is a builder, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you formed any opinion in regard to the merits of this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Is that opinion formed upon a deliberate examination of the merits of the case, or is it a passive, transient impression, drawn from the publications in the newspapers? A.—It is deliberate.

Q.—And fixed? A.—Yes, Sir,

The Court—Stand aside.

EXCUSED ON ACCOUNT OF AGE.

David Allen was next called.

Mr. Beach—What is your age? A.—Sixty-four.

Ex-Judge Fullerton—I guess you can be excused.

The Court—Stand aside.

WOULD REQUIRE EVIDENCE TO REMOVE HIS IMPRESSION.

Joseph Norwood was next called.

Mr. Beach—What is your occupation? A.—Wire-worker.

Q.—Where do you conduct business? A.—No. 172 Fulton street.

Q.—You are the proprietor of that place? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been engaged there? A.—Six years.

Q.—How long have you lived in this city? A.—Six years.

Q.—From what place did you come? A.—New-York.

Q.—How long did you reside in New-York? A.—About fifteen or sixteen years.

Q.—Are you a native of this State? A.—No, Sir, of England.

Q.—When did you leave England? A.—In 1851.

Q.—Have you read about this controversy? A.—Yes, Sir, some.

Q.—With any particular attention? A.—Well, not very much.

Q.—Well, has the subject excited any especial interest in your mind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, so much, say that you have any impressions in regard to the truth of the controversy one way or another? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Norwood, are they clear, decided impressions, or merely views which all of us are liable to entertain upon reading a subject of public interest in the newspapers? A.—Well, I think it would require some evidence to remove them.

The Court—Stand aside.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

Daniel R. Bowker was next called.

Mr. Beach—Whereabouts do you reside in the city? A.—No. 147 Washington avenue.

Q.—What is your pursuit? A.—My occupation is a merchant. I have not been in business for the last eight months.

Q.—Retired from business? A.—I have not retired.

Q.—Where did you conduct business? A.—No. 117 Wall street, New-York.

Q.—What sort of merchandise did you deal in? A.—Well, I have been in most all sorts of goods. I was brought up in almost all sorts of goods, except dry goods.

Q.—I am not familiar with that subject, and do not, therefore, get a precise idea of the nature of your business. What particular line of merchandise were you in? A.—I was from Massachusetts. I was not in regular mercantile business, and in New-York I have bought and sold goods and have also bought goods sometimes as a broker.

Q.—It is my ignorance, I suppose, that I do not understand you. How long have you resided in the City? A.—About six years.

Q.—Where is your residence here? A.—No. 147 Washington avenue.

Q.—You are a person of family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you read or conversed much upon this subject? A.—I have.

Q.—Well, to an extent sufficient to have impressed you with any opinion in regard to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It is a formed opinion? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Stand aside.

A SETTLED IMPRESSION.

William A. Watt was next called.

Gen. Pryor—Have you heard anything about this controversy? A.—I have; yes, Sir.

Q.—You have read something about it. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has what you have read led to any conviction or conclusion in your mind touching the merits of the controversy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not rest with any conclusion about this controversy? A.—No set one.

Q.—You have no fixed opinion? A.—No fixed opinion—none; no, Sir.

Q.—Have you any settled impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would it require evidence to induce you to change or modify that impression? A.—It would.

The Court—Stand aside.

AN IMPRESSION AND AN OPINION.

Thomas Harbison examined by Mr. Pryor:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 270 Clinton avenue.

Q.—Are you in any business? A.—I am, Sir, in New-York.

Q.—What business? A.—The dry goods business.

Q.—Where? A.—Corner of Broadway and Pearl street.

Q.—Have you read about this controversy? A.—I have.

Q.—Has what you read and heard induced you to form an opinion upon it? A.—I have an impression and an opinion both.

Q.—A settled opinion? A.—Somewhat settled.

Q.—Would it require evidence to remove it? A.—It would require evidence to remove it.

Judge Neilson—Stand aside, Sir.

THE LAST JUROR ACCEPTED.

John McMurn examined by Mr. Beach:

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Grocer.

Q.—Have you formed an opinion upon this case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have not had occasion to read much about it? A.—Yes; I read somewhat of it.

Q.—Read some of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How extensively have you read? Have you read all the statements of the parties about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you read anything more than an occasional article? A.—No; only an occasional article.

Q.—Have you talked much about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What sort of a grocery do you keep? A.—A retail grocery.

Q.—For families? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—No. 99 Rochester avenue.

Q.—And is your dwelling in the same building? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have a family, I take it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Daughters? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have not had occasion much any time to converse about this case? A.—Well, without any consequence.

Q.—Has it been a subject of conversation in your family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you had any discussion or contention with any person in regard to it? A.—I never had.

Q.—No debate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you no opinion or impression in regard to its merits? A.—No, Sir, I have none; all the impression I had was like any other exciting news that I would read in the newspapers.

Q.—And do you think, as a sworn juryman, you could impartially pass upon the evidence submitted to you? A.—I think I could.

Mr. Beach—We withdraw our challenge.

CHALLENGED BY MR. EVARTS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—What is your name? John McMurn.

Q.—Where do you carry on your business? A.—No. 99 Rochester avenue.

Q.—Whereabouts is that—in what part of Brooklyn? A.—Near Bedford avenue.

Q.—How long have you conducted your business there? A.—I have been there a little over six years.

Q.—And where before that had you done business? A.—At the corner of Franklin avenue and Butler street.

Q.—The same line of business? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What style of grocery is it? A.—Retail.

Q.—Is it a family grocery, Sir? A.—It is.

Q.—Provision store, also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it a retail liquor store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not read more or less of this dispute? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—And don't people come to your store and talk with you about it? A.—They don't.

Q.—They don't take any interest in it? A.—I don't know what they do.

Q.—But you don't? A.—I don't.

Q.—In your family is there any interest in it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To what religious society do you belong? A.—I am a Presbyterian.

Q.—To what church? A.—I don't attend any one particularly just now.

Q.—Don't your family go to some church? A.—They do.

Q.—What church? A.—Rev. Mr. Parker's.

NEVER HAD AN OPINION.

Q.—How about your never having had an opinion? A.—I never had an opinion on this or any other exciting subject.

Q.—You never had an opinion in your life? A.—I might on different things, but I don't have opinions on newspaper reports.

Q.—How long have you lived in New-York City? A.—Something like thirty years.

Q.—What countryman are you? A.—I am an Irishman.

Q.—North of Ireland? A.—You may call it the north—the middle counties.

Mr. Evarts—I will call it the north.

Judge Neilson—Will this juror take his seat?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir.

The juror then took his seat.

COUNSEL CONTENT.

The Court—You now have twelve jurymen, gentlemen—are you content?

Mr. Beach—We are.

Mr. Shearman—We are.

The Court—What do you propose as to business to-morrow?

Mr. Evarts—We propose to adjourn to Monday.

The Court—What hour on Monday.

Mr. Evarts—Eleven o'clock.

The Court—What will be the order of business on Monday? (to Mr. Morris,) to open on your part?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir; but we want a few minutes' consultation before you adjourn.

The Court (after a pause)—Have the counsel anything to suggest?

THE DISPOSITION OF THE JURY.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, the subject has been somewhat under discussion what disposition should be made of the jury during the pendency of this trial, and counsel on both sides seem to consider that it would be a very great hardship upon these gentlemen to ask the court to confine them together during the long period which may be occupied in the progress of the trial, but for myself and associates I ask your Honor to impress upon the jury the importance of retraining from any communications with any person upon the subject matter of this trial, and from listening to any conversation or discussions which may be instituted in their presence. I understand it to be a very common artifice with those who wish to influence jurymen to start these discussions in their presence, and it seems to me that the jury should be instructed by your Honor to avoid being present at any such debates, and to make an effort to escape the exercise of any possible influence which the friends of either party may endeavor to bring to bear upon them. With great respect, I solicit such injunctions from your Honor as will be likely to impress the jury and to lead them to make a report to your Honor of any effort that shall be made, either directly or indirectly, toward influencing either one of them; and so far as we are concerned, if your Honor shall think proper to give such injunctions to the jury, we shall be willing to trust to their integrity and honor to obey those injunctions.

The Court—My own impression would be very strong in favor of holding the jury in some convenient place, and not allowing them to separate, and the only qualification of that judgment on my part is the term for which the trial may continue; and having regard also to the season of the year, it might be oppressive to the jury, as has been suggested. I would like to understand that I have the consent of the counsel on both sides that this jury shall separate upon receiving now appropriate instructions from the court, and being reminded of them from time to time.

Mr. Evarts—We understand that to be the ordinary course in a civil case.

The Court (to the Jury)—You have heard the suggestions that have been made. You understand that you are impaneled as a jury in this case, with the concurrent approbation of the counsel on both sides. They look to you as their arbiters in this matter, and the trust reposed in you is a very sacred one. It will tax your judgment, independence, firmness, and integrity to the uttermost, and it will behoove you as jurymen to bear this constantly in mind, and to feel, as I trust you may do, the solemn responsibility that rests upon you. Now, it is my duty to say to you that you ought not to converse upon this subject with any person upon any question involved in this case, or in reference to the case itself; that you ought not to read about it in the papers or elsewhere; that you ought not to allow any person in your presence to make a statement in respect to it; but if any person does intrude himself upon your attention, with the view of making statements in your hearing, it is your duty to report that circumstance and that person to me, to the end that he may be punished; and should you fail in the observance of this injunction it will be a grave offense on your part against the administration of justice. I have, as the counsel on both sides have, an entire confidence in your integrity and readiness to preserve these injunctions as far as may be in in your power. When we adjourn, we adjourn to Monday at 11 o'clock. I would say to the reporters that the places have not been fully adjusted, and that I would like to see them between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday.

A HINT TO THE AUDIENCE.

I am obliged to say to the audience in attendance that as they, each of them, may perhaps well understand, we shall require, in the course of this investigation, perfect quiet and order; that the first persons entitled to be present are the parties and the counsel; secondly, their friends connected with them in this investigation and the witnesses, and after and beyond that the members of the Bar claim a priority; and the admission beyond that must be upon tickets or orders obtained either from one of the attorneys in the case or from the court. I make this statement to the end that the multitude of our friends now here will see that it will be unwise and useless to attend here Monday morning. It is utterly impossible to conduct a cause of this importance in the presence of so many people—quite impossible. We must have perfect order, perfect quiet, and that cannot be obtained where there is so large an attendance. And besides, gentlemen, there is no occasion to waste time in attending here, because you will find the proceedings spread very fully, and, as far as I have observed, very correctly, in the newspapers.

SWEARING THE JURORS.

Mr. Evarts—Are all these jurors sworn in the case?

The Court—I believe so, but perhaps it would be well to swear them collectively now.

The jurors were then sworn in a body by the Clerk, and the court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE JURORS.

The following gentlemen constitute the jury:

1. Griffin B. Halstead, No. 340 Pacific street, Methodist.
2. Henry Thyer, No. 76 Noble street, boarding-house; Episcopalian.
3. George Hull, No. 102 Devoe street, carpenter; Baptist.
4. Christopher Fitter, No. 527 Park avenue, willow-ware; Lutheran.
5. Samuel Flete, No. 214 Ryerson street, roofer; Roman Catholic.
6. A. R. Case, No. 482 North Second street, druggist; Presbyterian.
7. Edward Whelan, No. 558 Franklin street, builder; Roman Catholic.
8. William H. Davis, No. 662 Dekalb avenue, real estate; no particular church.
9. William T. Leffrey, No. 153 Elliott place, flour merchant; Episcopalian.
10. John F. Taylor, Williamsburg, cork manufacturer; no religious denomination.
11. Chester Carpenter, No. 360 Van Buren street, merchant; Presbyterian.
12. John McMurn, No. 99 Rochester avenue, grocer; Presbyterian.

THE EAST RIVER COLLISION.

TESTIMONY OF THE PILOT, ENGINEER, DECK-HANDS, AND PASSENGERS OF THE ALASKA.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday began an inquest in the case of John Krumacher and Charles Nahrung, who were killed on the evening of Dec. 28 by a collision between the ferry-boat Alaska and the cattle transport boat Colden, at Pier No. 44 East River.

The first witness examined was Edward D. Chappell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, who testified that after the collision he boarded the Alaska. At the time of the collision the tide was strong ebb, and it was always usual for ferry-boats going to Williamsburg to take the New-York shore. By the collision the Colden had broken into the Alaska to the length of fifty-two feet six inches.

Jacob Lockman, of No. 199 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, pilot of the Alaska, testified: The Alaska ran from Roosevelt Street Ferry to South Seventh street, Williamsburg. I had charge of her at the time of the collision. My boat headed up the river, sixty feet from the New-York piers. I could nearly see across the river. I was running her at less than half-speed. We were sounding fog whistles all the time after we left Roosevelt Street Ferry. Two deck-hands were outside my pilot-house, on the forward hurricane deck, on the lookout. I saw the Colden a little to my starboard hand, coming right at me at an angle; she was coming very fast, having a strong tide with her. I immediately rang bells to stop and back. The orders were obeyed, and the engineer was reversing the engines when the collision occurred. At this time my boat had entirely lost headway. The Colden struck us on the starboard and crushed in our side. I saw no diminution in the speed of the Colden up to the time of the collision, and heard no bells rung from her, or any fog or other signal sounded by her pilot.

James McNeil, of No. 399 First street, Williamsburg, the engineer of the Alaska, testified that he had been fourteen years in the employ of the ferry company. While on the trip in question, the engines were making six or eight revolutions a minute, giving the boat a speed of three or four miles an hour, the regular rate being twenty-nine revolutions a minute. The bells given by the pilot to stop and back were given as quick as could be rung and were obeyed as quickly. After the collision I came on deck and saw a man crushed between the deck of the Alaska and the forward guard of the Colden.

John Winess, of No. 298 Fourth street, Williamsburg, and Jacob Goodrie, of No. 501 East Houston street, deck-hands on the Alaska, gave similar testimony. Robert Price, Harvey B. Streeter, and John Wilson, passengers on the Alaska, gave corroborative evidence. The inquest was then adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE OFFICE THIEF HELD ON THREE CHARGES.

James Williams, who is known to the Police as the notorious "doctors' office thief," was held in $3,000 bail by Justice Murray, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on three charges preferred against him, all of a similar character, and complaints in nearly a dozen other cases will be taken against him to-day. His manner of operating is to call at a doctor's house about the hour he supposes him to be out, and, expressing a desire to await the doctor's return, is generally shown into the office. He then lays hold of whatever of value is in the room and disappears. He has only been out of Sing Sing six months, where he was sent for five years by Recorder Hackett, in March, 1871, for a similar crime. The following complaints were taken against Williams yesterday: For stealing an overcoat and meerschaum pipe, worth $60, from the office of Dr. McNealy, No. 311 West Nineteenth street. He was fully identified by the servant. For stealing a watch and chain from Dr. Eden, of No. 56 Amity street, recognized by Mrs. Eden, who let him in. For stealing two overcoats, worth $80, from Dr. J. P. White, of No. 19 West Twenty-first street, identified by Thomas Maloney, who admitted him to the office. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the taking of the further complaints was postponed until to-day.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Thomas Hayes, charged with the murder of Thomas E. Delaney, already noticed in THE TIMES, was continued before Judge Barrett and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Testimony was introduced on the part of the accused, including his own, to the effect that the quarrel originated in insulting language used toward him by the deceased; that he (the accused) used similar language in reply, and blows followed; that they were parted, but deceased followed him and exhibited what the accused believed to be a knife, and struck at him; that the accused then drew his pistol, and thrust it forward at deceased, without intending to fire; that at that moment the pistol went off, and accused felt a smarting in his hand and supposed the ball had passed through it; that some one then called out to him to run, and he did so, and hid for a short time; that he then came from his hiding-place, and was on his way to the station-house, to give himself up, when arrested. Medical testimony was also given, to the effect that the accused had wounds on his neck which looked as if they might have been made with a knife. The case is still on trial.

THE VALUE OF OLD LACES.

The suit of the Russian Countess Fraloff to recover damages from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace. Portions of the testimony taken by commission in Russia were admitted yesterday, the court ruling in favor of plaintiff on the points of objection raised by the defense on Thursday. The depositions were in the Russian language, and were contained in a white kid envelope, and fastened with seven seals. They certified to the rank and credibility of the plaintiff, and the possession by her of the laces in question. Samples of the laces were exhibited in court. The old laces were exceedingly dingy. Testimony was given identifying a trunk produced in court as one which had contained some of the stolen laces, and expert testimoney was given as to the value of portions of the laces stolen. John L. Raff testified that the intrinsic value of the "old English point" lace, thirty inches wide, was $500 per yard. It was claimed that the plaintiff lost a piece of this lace seventeen yards long, which by this estimate of value would be worth $8,500. The value of a piece of "old point Alençon," sixteen yards long, alleged to have been lost by plaintiff, was estimated at $14,400.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday Mr. Bergh prosecuted several cases of cruelty to animals in the Court of Special Sessions. Thomas Hopkins was fined $10 for abandoning an old, worn-out horse in the street. Thomas Mayer was fined $15 for causing and procuring a disabled horse to be worked by one of his employes. Michael Kirby was fined $5 for driving a lame horse. Frederick Weisenhend $10 for cruelly beating his horse. Superintendent Hartfield arrested Martin Quinn in Pine street for working before an ash-cart, a miserable old worn-out horse suffering from two raw sores under the saddle. Officer Evans arrested Andrew Armstrong for driving a horse very lame from having picked up a nail in the foot, and having a sore five inches long on the back, under the saddle. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of the owner. A truck driven by J. Morrison, laden with twelve immense bales of cotton was stopped, the horses being exhausted, and the driver compelled to throw off five bales. A poor, miserable, worn-out nag was taken from an express wagon and destroyed, and a very lame horse was ordered off from car No. 33 of the Forty-second Street Line.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Blakely was held in $1,500 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with knocking down and attempting to rob Mr. Joseph Hyde, of No. 430 West Forty-second street. On Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Hyde was standing on the corner of Tenth avenue and Thirty-third street, waiting for a friend, when he felt a hand in his pocket. He immediately grasped the hand, and, turning round, was violently struck in the face, and saw the prisoner and another man standing in front of him. The prisoner dealt him several hard blows, which knocked him down, but did not prevent him from calling for help. Officer Reilly, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard the cries and ran to Mr. Hyde's assistance. The highwaymen fled and Blakely alone was captured.

THE COURTS.

TWEED'S HABEAS CORPUS.

ARGUMENT ON THE ILLEGALITY OF THE PRISONER'S CONVICTION AND SENTENCE—A DECISION TO BE RENDERED WEEK AFTER NEXT.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Judges Daniels, Donohue, and Westbrook on the Bench, argument was heard on the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, discharging the writ of habeas corpus sued out on behalf of William M. Tweed, and remanding the prisoner to the Penitentiary. Owing to the fact that Judge Brady had already passed upon one of the questions involved, he did not sit. The prisoner, who was not present in court, was represented by Messrs. David Dudley Field, George F. Comstock, William O. Bartlett, Elihu Root, Willard Bartlett, Dudley Field, and Edward R. Bacon; William Fullerton, who is also of counsel, was absent. The people were represented by District Attorney Phelps and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham. The argument was conducted by Mr. David Dudley Field on the part of Tweed, and by both the counsel on the other side. The arguments on both sides were confined to the same points raised before Judge Barrett, and were very fully published at the time. The leading points of the respective arguments are as follows:

On the part of Tweed, it was contended that, as matter of fact, there were two trials, both before the same Judge, the jury having disagreed upon the first. On that trial it was suggested by the defendant's counsel that the indictment charged different offenses, upon which it was possible that cumulative sentences might be demanded. This, as a possible result, was repudiated by the prosecuting counsel, and also by the Judge, who expressed himself without the least hesitation and with great emphasis. On one occasion he used this language: "On the contrary, in my judgment, the party who is thus charged with a variety of misdemeanors in a single indictment, instead of having forty or fifty indictments against him, is greatly relieved from the consequences of the offenses, from the very fact that they are brought in a single indictment. In this case there might be fifty-five punishments, if those counts are all true, and there were fifty-five indictments found, while the act of inserting them in a single indictment, as I understand, will reduce the punishment to a single one." And again: "All that the court has ruled upon the subject is this. I have held that when several misdemeanors are charged in the same indictment, and there be a conviction either upon one or all, for the purpose of punishment, there can be but a single judgment. That is all. That is as far as the court has gone. The court could go no further except with great inconsistency. They are at liberty to prove as many as they can, and the jury will render their verdict if they find the party guilty under this count, and if guilty under others, the verdict will be rendered; but when the court pronounces judgment it must look at the indictment as an entirety." This ruling was supposed to be the law of the case so far as this Judge was concerned. The prosecuting counsel, in his final address to the jury, said of the defendant: "Finding against him a general verdict of all these offenses, relieves him from any future responsibility for a single one of these charges, a result certainly beneficial to him, because, instead of insisting upon fifty-five punishments, which he has earned if these charges be true, the people limit themselves to one single punishment. For if you find a general verdict of 'guilty' on them all, there can be but one punishment, the maximum of which is one year's imprisonment in the County Jail, and a fine of $250." On the second trial, until after the verdict, there was not the slightest intimation from the court or counsel that a different rule was sought or a different rule entertained. On the contrary, on nearly or quite every occasion when the attention of the Judge was called to any subject upon which he had ruled before, he was careful to refer to his former ruling, and to declare that he adhered to it, and discouraged every attempt to reopen a discussion once had. But after this trial had ended with a verdict of guilty a change took place, and then be made use of this language: "I think I may say with truth that I came to the trial in the outset of the case with the same impression. I had not examined the question, but fortunately in this case nothing has occurred throughout the entire trial that has led me to express any opinion upon that question whatever, that might, by possibility, have affected the jury, although we, as lawyers, know that it could have had no legitimate effect, even if expressed." Thereupon the Judge proceeded to pronounce the fifty-one cumulative sentences. The relator now asks for his discharge upon the writ of habeas corpus, but for defect of jurisdiction. This defect relates, first, to the whole cause; secondly, to the whole judgment; and, thirdly, to that particular part of the judgment which imposes punishments subsequent to the first. If there be such defect, the duty to discharge on habeas corpus is clear.

Mr. Field then continued to argue as matter of law that, the prisoner's confinement in the Penitentiary was illegal, the judgment of the court having been that he be confined in the County Jail; that the statutes have drawn the distinction between punishment where degradation is intended, and where mere detention of the body is intended, and it was never intended that for mere official neglect of duty any one should be confined in the Penitentiary, and subjected to degradation and hard labor. The cumulative sentences were unwarranted by law and beyond the jurisdiction of the court. The court was bound by its own rule, as laid down at the first trial. This was the law of the case, and could not be changed at the last moment, after the defendant's counsel had conducted his defense in conformity to it, and a verdict had been rendered. In the statute law of this State there is no recognition of, or allusion to, any such rule as the Judge asserted when he sentenced the defendant. There was no verdict of a lawful jury to support a judgment. The jury was selected, not according to the common law, and not as heretofore usual, but according to two statutes passed after the acts charged as crimes, and with the view, it is supposed, to affect this trial. The court was not a competent court to try this case or pronounce any judgment in it. The defendant was indicted for misdemeanor; nothing but misdemeanor was charged. The indictment was found in the Oyer and Terminer, without any preliminary examination before a committing magistrate and an order of the Special Sessions, or the defendant's election; in other words, that the Oyer and Terminer had no jurisdiction to originate a prosecution for misdemeanor. That the judgment of Oyer and Terminer should be reversed and the relator discharged.

On the part of the people, Mr. Phelps argued on the question of the jurisdiction of the court on this writ, and that of the place of imprisonment. He contended that, it appearing that the relator was held under and by virtue of the final judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—a court of general jurisdiction—a remedy by writ of habeas corpus would not lie. On the question of the place of imprisonment, Mr. Phelps cited and commented on the provisions of the different acts relating to the designation of buildings to be used as prisons in this City and County from the year 1814 to the present time, and contended that a clear distinction had been made between three jails, although all might be designated the County Jail; there was the City Prison for the detention of parties accused of crime and awaiting trial, the Ludlow Street Jail for the detention of persons under civil process, and the Penitentiary for the punishment of persons convicted of misdemeanors. The statute clearly fixes the last-named prison as the place of imprisonment for persons convicted of misdemeanor. Tweed was convicted of misdemeanor, the statute says he should be in the Penitentiary, and in the Penitentiary he is.

Mr. Peckham continued his argument chiefly to the question of cumulative sentences. As to their legality he claimed that no one doubts that these misdemeanors could have been the subject of a separate indictment, and, that upon conviction, a separate punishment upon each conviction could then have been awarded. No one can doubt, either, that to have subjected the defendant, to say nothing of the prosecution, to a separate trial of each of the several misdemeanors charged in this indictment, would have been an intolerable hardship. Substantially, the same evidence would have to be produced upon each trial. The several misdemeanors charged are clearly a part of one whole scheme, which was to neglect the auditing of all bills which should be presented by certain persons, and corruptly to secure their payment as presented. In a civil suit for the recovery of this money no one doubts that all the claims might be properly joined; equally so in a criminal case where the charges are cognate. And if several crimes can be charged and tried in one indictment, certainly no reason exists why the judgment should not award the punishment due to each several crime, the same as if there had been separate indictments and separate trial. Neither by statute nor at common law is there to be found any fixed or definite rule prohibiting the joinder of distinct crimes in one bill. Indeed, the whole theory of several counts is that a several crime is charged in each several count. There is a principle involved outside of both common and statutory law. There is no reason that because an accused has committed more than one offense, he should be punished for only one. For the convenience of the court the prosecution was allowed, under indictments of this character, to exercise a discretion as to which of the charges they would press. It was held constantly in England that misdemeanors might be joined in the same indictment.

Mr. Field—There is no case in New-York of unconnected offences being joined.

Mr. Peckham—Different crimes relating to the same transaction may be joined—as, for instance, burglary and larceny growing out of the same state of facts. Such is the rule in felonies, but in misdemeanors they may be for distinct offenses. Counsel continued his argument, reviewing several English cases, and concluded by contending that they sustained the mode of procedure had in this case; that the crime was an extraordinary one, deserving of severe punishment, and should not be permitted to go unpunished.

Mr. David Dudley Field replied briefly. If it was a question of mob law, he said, to punish an accused with or without law, as it has often happened, and as it may be seen in New-Orleans now, then he had nothing to say; but if it was to punish according to the law of the land, then he was ready to meet the argument on the other side. He (counsel, then proceeded to argue that the imposition of cumulative sentences was not only wholly unauthorized by statute or precedent, but that the very opposite doctrine was laid down in three cases, one in Maine, one in Indiana, and one in Kentucky. He concluded by urging that all of the sentence beyond the first part was a dead letter, and even if it was not, the error of sending the prisoner to the Penitentiary was fatal, and he should be removed to the County Jail.

At the close of the argument Mr. Field said they were very anxious to get to the Court of Appeals, and asked if the court could not render a decision to-day, it being the last day to notice causes for argument at the present term.

Judge Daniels, replying for his associates, said it was due to the case as well as to the court that the points submitted should be carefully considered, and this consideration would make it impossible to render a decision before the week after next. The court then took the papers.

INSPECTOR HARRIS CONVICTED.

THE POSSIBLE PENALTY—MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT—HOW THE CASE WAS WORKED.

In the case in which Custom-house Inspector David P. Harris was charged with "passing" smuggled cigars, Judge Benedict yesterday charged the jurors, who, after an absence of about an hour, brought in a verdict of guilty. They were polled at the instance of Harris' counsel, and severally gave a verdict of guilty on all of the eight counts of the indictment, but recommended Harris to the mercy of the court on account of his previous good character. This is the first conviction in this district of a Custom-house official for participating in smuggling. Harris first took the verdict calmly, having prepared himself for it, but it was soon easy to see that he was strongly affected. The extreme penalty of the law in his case is sixteen years' imprisonment and a fine of $40,000, as he is liable to two years' imprisonment or a fine of $5,000 or both, under each of the eight counts. Harris' counsel gave notice that he will move for arrest of judgment, on exceptions taken to rulings by the Court. Judge Benedict said he would listen to argument on the motion on such day as opposing counsel might agree upon; and if he felt doubt as to the legality of his rulings, he would afterward sit with two other Judges, so that if there was a division of opinion an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. This is the only mode in which a criminal case can be appealed in the United States Courts, unless in exceptional habeas corpus proceedings like those taken in the Lange case. Harris was remanded to await the result of his counsel's motion.

This case was worked up by Capt. Charles N. Brackett and Inspector Fideau, of Col. Howe's office. Capt. Brackett received a telegram from Havana on the 30th of last November, to look out for Avellanet's arrival in New-York on the steamer Crescent City, as he had in his possession 16,000 cigars, which he intended to smuggle into this port. On the arrival of the steamer Officers Brackett and Fideau found 20,000 smuggled cigars in Avellanet's possession, which he intended to land through collusion with Harris, as he confessed to Capt. Brackett. It was also found by the officers that Harris had taken trunks containing smuggled cigars to Avellanet's residence, and that Avellanet had told Harris that one of these trunks was not his, thus showing that Harris "passed" trunks for others besides Avellanet, and had made a mistake in taking this trunk to him.

A CASE OF ROBBERY.

William Benson was charged with having robbed William Hazlecoff of the sum of $140 on the 30th September last, in the saloon No. 164 Chatham street. The defendant was bar-tender in the saloon, and the complainant testified that he in company with Frederick Hopale, the proprietor of the saloon, led him into a back room, and there forcibly took the money from him. For the defense the bartender of the Lafayette Hotel testified that the complainant was there on the night in question in company with three men, whom he described as "desperate-looking characters;" that he was intoxicated, and that, contrary to witness' advice, he left the hotel in company with these men. The jury found the prisoner guilty of robbery in the first degree, and Judge Sutherland suspended sentence until after the trial of Hopale, who stands indicted for the same offense.

A COLORED HIGHWAYMAN.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning as Officer Crook, of the Eighth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Thompson street, he heard cries for help proceeding from the alleyway of No. 53 Thompson street, and saw a colored man rushing quickly from the place. He gave chase, and after a run of four blocks captured the fugitive, who gave his name as Charles Watts. Edward O'Hagan, of No. 92 Baxter street, stated that Watts threw him down in the alleyway and robbed him of his watch. The watch was found in the prisoner. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $1,500 bail for trial.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

LOBBY INFLUENCE FOR THE DEPARTMENTS DENOUNCED—THE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO ASSIST IN REMOVING SNOW FROM THE STREETS—FINES AND PUNISHMENTS IN THE POLICE FORCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the circular from Mayor Wickham to the heads of departments, calling their attention to the practice which has prevailed in some of the departments of sending persons to Albany to affect or influence legislation, having particular reference to the departments represented, was read, and the following resolutions, offered by Commissioner Voorhis, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Police fully concur with the views expressed in the communication from his Honor Mayor William H. Wickham, bearing date the 4th inst., justly deprecating the pernicious practice of late years so prevalent among the various departments of the City Government, in endeavoring to influence special legislation at Albany in their interest, and will cordially unite in any and all efforts that may be made for the suppression thereof.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to his Honor, the Mayor, duly attested by the President and Chief Clerk of the board.

Commissioner Voorhis, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, reported on the proposition recently made by Jarrett & Palmer, of Booth's Theatre, and Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, to issue 100,000 tickets, available at either of the above-named places of amusement during the month of January, to be sold by the Police, one-half of the net proceeds to go to the Police Life Insurance Fund, and the other half to the managers of the theatres. Mr. Voorhis said that, while fully appreciating the motives of the gentlemen making the proposition, the committee were of the unanimous opinion that it was inconsistent with the discipline of the Police force to allow them to engage in the sale of tickets for any such purpose. The report of the committee was adopted by the board, and the Chief Clerk was directed to inform Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer and Shook & Palmer of the action of the board.

Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, reported that he had had a conference with the representatives of all the street railroad companies in this City, with reference to the removal of snow from the streets and avenues. The gentlemen representing the railroad companies had agreed that in the event of a fall of snow, they would assist the Police Commissioners to remove it from the streets through which the cars pass, either by furnishing laborers and carts, or by paying a fair proportion of the expense. In the narrow streets down town, such as Fulton, Vesey, and Church streets, Park row and Printing-house square, the companies using these thoroughfares had agreed to remove the snow at their own expense. The committee reported in favor of accepting the labor and carts to be furnished by the railroad companies in the event of a heavy snow-fall, and their recommendation was adopted by the board.

It was also resolved to employ, during the Winter months, the gangmen in the Street-cleaning Bureau on alternate weeks, so as to give each gangman an opportunity to earn two weeks' pay in each month, and avoid discharging one-half the force, the services of one-half of the gangmen only being needed during the Winter.

The salary of James Crowley, Superintendent of Telegraph, was increased from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum from the 1st inst. Mrs. Mary F. Marks, widow of Patrolman Erastus P. Marks, late of the Tombs Police Court squad, was granted a pension of $300 per annum. Patrolman Julius Brockheim, of the Seventh Precinct, was promoted to the position of Roundsman on the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The case of Patrolmen William Stein and Martin Gleim, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who were charged with fighting in the street, was disposed of. Stein, who was proved to have been the aggressor, was dismissed the department, and Gleim, who acted merely in self-defense, was fined fifteen days' pay for failing to make a report to his superior officer of the assault upon him. Patrolman Thomas A. Booth, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, for being absent without leave, was dismissed the department. Sergeant F. Weith, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, for failing to make a proper entry in the station-house blotter of an important occurrence, was fined ten days' pay. Patrolman Michael Malone, Twentieth Precinct, and George Malone, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for an assault upon two hackmen at Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street last Summer, were fined five days' pay each. Bernard Rielly and Richard Sullivan were appointed patrolmen, and Christophr Rabbiett, John Meagher, John L. Knox, Henry Kuhlbein, Thomas Boyle, and James F. Carey, candidates for appointment, were cited to appear before the board at the next meeting.

THE SARATOGA "COMBINATION."

The failure of the Western Board of Railway Commissioners at Chicago to settle the differences which have grown up between rival lines belonging to what is known as the "Saratoga combination," does not seem to have affected Western railway tariffs in this City to any appreciable extent. At the offices of the principal railways, including two of the parties to the combination—the Michigan Southern and the Pennsylvania Central—nothing official had been learned as to the alleged disagreement, and no orders had been received for the readjustment of the freight or passenger rates originally agreed upon. At the office of the Eastern Board of Railway Commissioners, No. 1,256 Broadway, nothing beyond the Associated Press telegram from Chicago had been received, and consequently the Commissioners were without any official advices on the subject. It seems that the trouble, whatever its magnitude, only concerns the tariff on freight from Chicago eastward, and so far at least has nothing to do with westward-bound freights from this City.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—'Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Palace of Truth—Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Louis James, Mr. G. F. Lovell, Miss Carlotta Leclercq. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Little Emily—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson. Matinee at 1:30. Matinee at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.—Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Pete o' Day Boys—The Three Dwarfs—Mr. Frank Jones. Matinée at 2—Three Dwarfs.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Symphony Concert—Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wamboid, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

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A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

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The President's Message in relation to Louisiana will not be laid before the Senate until Monday. In the meanwhile, a desultory discussion has taken place in the Senate, chiefly on a somewhat frivolous amendment to a resolution proposed by Senator Conkling. It is astonishing how much talk and time Senators managed to waste on this specimen of word-chopping. Senator Conkling, however, informed his brother Senators that they were "all in the dark" on the subject, and we may presume, therefore, that he is in possession of better information than that which is accessible to the general public. The President's Message will, perhaps, dispel the "darkness;" and we are glad to say that at present good order prevails in New-Orleans, and that the "banditti" of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi have not committed any acts which would justify Gen. Sheridan in ordering them to be hung or shot.

Gen. Butler has presented to the House his solution of the Louisiana troubles. It is in the shape of a bill ordering a new election for a Legislature and State officers. The election is proposed for the fourth Tuesday in May, which is the 25th of that month, and more than four months from the present time. By Mr. Butler's bill the management of this election is to be in the hands of a long line of officers, all receiving their appointment, directly or indirectly, from the President. The President is first to appoint three Superintendents, (whether with or without the consent of the Senate, the bill, as reported, does not say;) the Superintendents are to appoint two Registrars, one from each party, who are to make a new registration of voters; the Superintendents and Registrars together are to appoint two Supervisors in each parish, and the Superintendents alone are to appoint two Commissioners in each voting precinct. The Registrars are to open, examine, canvass, and compile the returns of the election in the presence of the Superintendents. When the Superintendents have announced the result, the Legislature is to meet, the executive officers are to assume their duties, and the Government thus formed is to be recognized and protected by the United States. All offenses connected with the election are to be tried before United States courts. Of course, it needs but a glance to show how very extended is the power to be assumed if this bill should become law. It will not be forgotten that the sole excuse for it is a dispute in Louisiana as to which party won an election. Such a measure is a substantial change of the Government of the country. It may give us a better one; but do the people want the Constitution changed by act of Congress?

The "Council of Political Reform" was one of the numerous organizations which grew out of our exposures of the Tammany Ring in 1870–71; and, so far as we could find out, it was one of the most fussy but least useful of all those organizations. It bored the public with long reports, and us with never-ending letters. We had forgotten all about it, and if anybody had asked us a question on the subject, we should have said that it died and was buried long ago. But there we should have been mistaken, for only yesterday we received another circular from it signed by William H. Webb and H. N. Beers. We gather some important news from this document—first, that the Council is "permanent;" next, that its business is to form a "right public sentiment;" thirdly, that it wants $23,000 for carrying on its operations during 1875, and lastly, that it "collected, tabulated, and made public, through The New-York Times, the first exposure of the great Ring frauds in June, 1871." That this "council" should much need $23,000 we have not the slightest doubt, and you cannot very well expect to "form a right public sentiment" for less; but we learn for the first time that we were indebted to it for the "tabulation" of the "exposure" of the Ring frauds. The council had never even been heard of when we produced the proofs of the Tammany frauds; it buzzed about in a drowsy and tiresome manner after that exposure, and a dismal card with "H. N. Beers" written upon it was served up with odious regularity among the daily miseries of an editor's existence. And now it appears that Beers & Co. have persuaded themselves that they did the work which brought their "council" into existence—a confusion of chronology which no "Councilor" or Political Reformer ought to permit himself to fall into. There have been so many claimants to the honor of destroying the Tammany Ring that we long ago came to the conclusion that we had no share in the work; but we doubt whether the *World* will leave the redoubtable Beers in exclusive possession of the laurels.

In the House, yesterday, a bill to give away a slice of the Japanese indemnity fund was discussed, but no result was reached. The Japanese Government paid us this indemnity on account of an insult offered to our flag. The sum paid now amounts to about $800,000. The damage actually done to the United States vessels fired upon was less than $20,000. It is now proposed to distribute $125,000 of the money in hand to the officers and crew of the American naval vessels engaged in the little affair which resulted in the payment of the indemnity. This, of course, assumes that the vessels in the expedition actually secured the amount paid by the Japanese Government, and that the men who are to receive their shares of the $125,000 are entitled to it as prize-money. There is an element of justice in this proposition, considering what the practice of the Government in regard to prize-money has always been. But, before a single step is taken in the business, it ought to be known whether the award, if made, would go to the sailors and officers actually engaged in the affair, or their lawful heirs, or to claim agents who have bought up assignments of claims at a big discount.

In the seventeen States which elect United States Senators this Winter, or very soon thereafter, only three nominations have been made by a caucus of the dominant party. Mr. Chandler has been renominated by the Republicans of Michigan; Mr. Hamlin has been equally successful in Maine; and the Republicans of the Nevada Legislature have nominated William Sharon. We may assume that each of these nominations is equivalent to an election. Mr. Sharon, of Nevada, is a new man, of prodigious wealth, and with little experience in public affairs—a sort of "Senator Jones." Nominations are yet to be made in Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. This is a pretty formidable list, and the elections will make politics lively over a considerable section of the Union during the coming months.

Some rather interesting evidence in regard to Pacific Mail matters was elicited at yesterday's session of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Richard C. Parsons, Representative from Cleveland, Ohio, seems to have found the compilation of statistics and the preparation of an "argument" in favor of granting the Pacific Mail subsidy, a very lucrative kind of legal practice. In proving the "value and importance" of the proposed subsidy "to the commerce and ship-building and other interests of the country," Mr. Parsons was able to unite the discharge of a patriotic duty with a personal gain of $13,500. No member of Congress participated in this fee, Mr. Parsons having merely employed himself in "securing attention to the facts and arguments presented." Mr. Schumaker was also on the stand yesterday, but told the committee a good deal more about his notions of "professional honor" than about his disposal of the $275,000 check. He did say, however, that $150,000 of this amount was sent back to the Pacific Mail Company in New-York—a statement which may or may not be verified by the peculiarly kept books of the concern. As to what became of the remaining $125,000, Mr. Schumaker is obstinately silent. He would like to tell if he could; in fact, he has tried in vain to get permission from his client to do so. To tell without such permission would forever disqualify Mr. Schumaker from "looking his brother lawyers in the face." That would apparently lacerate Mr. Schumaker's feelings so much that he prefers to incur the risk of being disqualified from looking the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the face, not to mention the certainty of being disqualified from ever again facing his constituents.

Mr. Henry Bergh has sent a letter to Mayor Wickham, in which a variety of very desirable Municipal reforms are suggested. Mr. Bergh, however, wants to accomplish too many things at once. Let him, as a sort of test of the energy of the local Executive, take up the single question of sidewalk obstructions, to which he refers with much force and justice. The misappropriation of the public highways is a nuisance which has reached dimensions almost intolerable, even to our patient people. If Mr. Bergh can induce Mayor Wickham to use his authority in order to restore the sidewalks to public use, he will have established a fresh claim on the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

THE LIMITS OF CENTRALIZATION.

We have had frequent occasion to point out in these columns the tendency in the General Government to assume functions that were not originally intended for it. No one who has watched the course of political events since the war, whether he approve or disapprove of this tendency, will be likely to deny its existence. It sprang, in the first place, from the necessities of the Government during the war, when many powers which had before been dormant were called into activity, and when others were asserted with but doubtful authority—the Government being compelled to take the benefit of the doubt. After the war, the tendency to magnify the powers of the General Government was intensified by the difficulties growing out of reconstruction. The problem of protecting the freedom and civil equality of the negroes—the only portion of the Southern population which had been true to the Union in war, and the emancipation of which was the most important political consequence of the war—presented exigencies for which the powers conferred by the Constitution, as previously interpreted, seemed very inadequate. Even with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, there was much left uncertain in the Constitution; and when it happened that the Republican Party was on the one hand obliged to protect the negroes, and on the other hand was tempted by the partisan advantages presented, it is not strange that the greatest latitude was indulged in in construing the powers granted by the amendments.

With the results we are all familiar. Congress was quite willing to trust a great deal to the President, so long as the elections continued favorable to the Republican Party; and the President, in some cases reluctantly, and in some cases with only too much alacrity, took up the responsibilities abandoned by Congress. The latter body has for a good many years bestowed only too little attention on the constitutional limitations of the powers intrusted to it, and by it in great part delegated to the President. The majority has seen things going on apparently well, and has not cared to inquire too closely as to what seemed to its members in the main a purely theoretical matter. The minority, on the other hand, has wasted its capacity to defend the Constitution against encroachment, by the pettiness and folly of its acts, by the meanness of its motives, and by its vacillation and apparent indifference to principle. There have, of course, been honorable exceptions in both parties; but we believe that our statement is substantially accurate concerning the general policy of both.

There are three classes of measures in regard to which the tendency to centralization has shown itself, and it is gratifying to be able to note as, to each a natural and healthy reaction. One, and the most important, is the treatment of the South; another is the finances, and a third is the subsidizing of private corporations. As to the first of these, Congress has for the most part acquiesced in the course of the President; as to the remaining questions, it has itself been active.

It is hardly necessary to recite in detail what has been the action of the President under the grants of power made to him for the management of Southern affairs. It has been characterized by a curious mixture of boldness and moderation, the latter being so conspicuous and so commendable in the cases where it has been shown—as in Arkansas and Mississippi—that it renders the former the more noticeable, as in the case of Louisiana. On the whole, it may be said that the President, when left by Congress to decide for himself what were his duties and his powers, has construed them gradually more and more broadly, until in Louisiana he has practically reached the point of governing the State by the military arm. Against this stretch the popular protest is very unmistakable. It is impossible for any candid man to ignore the disapprobation which has been shown. We do not believe, if an election of Representatives, turning on the question of the Louisiana policy of the Administration, could be held to-morrow, that the Administration could carry fifty out of the nearly 300 districts. The occasion for the latest manifestation of the reaction has come somewhat suddenly, but the reaction has been going on for a long time, and has been growing stronger as the President's policy has gradually driven him to greater lengths.

But this reaction is only a part of that which has taken place with reference to the general absorption of power by the United States Government. This is shown in the change in public sentiment with reference to the finances. For a dozen years this vast interest has lain under the hand of Congress. Our currency has been issued by statute; our banking has been regulated, restrained, enlarged, conditioned by United States laws; the money of the world has been driven out of the country to give place to the product of Congressional enactment; and every business in the States has been subjected to incalculable risks and changes by its dependence on uncertain legislation. That this state of things has become intolerable, Congress has at last become convinced, and the new finance bill is the result. By that, most of the restrictions are removed from banking, and a promise is made to return to a coin currency, withdrawing that manufactured by the Government.

Equally significant is the change in sentiment touching subsidies. For ten years we have been passive if not approving spectators of a policy which annually increased the number of the beneficiaries of the Government. We have seen corporations receive the lands, the credit, and the money of the Government in promotion of schemes, some dubious, some hazardous, some chimerical, but all backed by private interests of enormous character. We have seen the Treasury chested, the taxlists increased, and the Legislature demoralized in advancement of this policy. It is becoming plain that we have had enough of it. The people are sick of it. As individuals the great body of them earn their own living. They would like to see the speculators and the politicians do the same. They will no longer feed these persons from the public money without protest. Politicians who are such in the better sense of the word will have no difficulty in perceiving the scope of the reaction of which these changes in public sentiment are instances.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The present political crisis in France differs little from its immediate predecessors. Its direct cause is the insuperable difficulty of organizing the Septennate on a basis satisfactory to any possible majority of the Assembly. Its real origin is to be found in the non-representative character of the Assembly, and its consequent unfitness to govern France. Again and again has it been made apparent that a state of political crisis must be chronic while the constituent body remains as it is. The only policy which a majority of the Assembly can always be found ready to support is the policy which prevents the retirement of most of them into private life. The various conservative factions have pushed the theory of political compromise to the limits of absurdity. They want to establish a form of government which no man would be able to define, and which no party would be able to claim as peculiarly its own. Some of them hold that this colorless abstraction—neither Republic, Dictatorship, Empire, nor Elective Monarchy—should at least be established till 1880. Others, among whom are the extreme Royalists, will not even give the Marshalate a seven years' term, but persist in maintaining that France must be held in commission till its legitimate ruler finds a fit opportunity to claim his inheritance.

President MacMahon, with the tacit consent of the vast majority of the Assembly, maintains that his seven years' term has been conferred beyond the possibility of recall. The Bonapartists are content to wait till 1880, as by that time their candidate will have reached manhood. The Orleanists are quite prepared to abide by the issue of the chances of the next few years, and so long as the inalienable rights of "Henri V" are not infringed by any definite assumption of power, the Legitimists would rather have things as they are. Even the Radicals, according to M. Gambetta, have no objection to accept the Marshal, provided he is recognized to be in name what he is in fact, the President of the Republic. It is only when the Assembly attempts to advance a single step beyond the *statu quo* that it practically falls to pieces. The latest example of this was in the vote of last Wednesday. In accordance with the Message of the President, the Ministry endeavored to get a bill for the organization of a second Chamber or Senate submitted to the consideration of the Assembly. The Bonapartists would have none of this project, because they saw in it a plot to seat an Orleans Prince as President of a House of Peers. The Legitimists opposed it because it was part of the scheme that, in the event of the death of Marshal MacMahon, his successor for the unexpired term should be appointed by the joint vote of the Presidents of both Chambers. The Republicans opposed it because it is part of their programme that before the organization of the Septennate can be discussed at all, there must be a clear understanding that the Republic exists by law as well as in fact.

Hence it came to pass that the Left was reinforced by two sections of the Right, and the Ministry, finding itself deserted on a test question by its immediate supporters, resigned. Had the question come up on the priority of the general constitutional bills to the isolated project of a second Chamber, the result would have been the same, only the majority would have had a somewhat different complexion. Thus the Marshal is forced into the only policy by which he can ever extricate France from an interminable series of Ministerial changes—the policy of dissolution. On that basis the attempt to form a Ministry is now being conducted. Before a coalition Cabinet for the purpose of preparing for the general elections can be formed, it will, however, be necessary to secure a fair prospect of a majority in the Assembly being willing to decree dissolution. That involves meetings of this and the other sections of the great political divisions in the Assembly. It involves a great deal of discussion, consultation, compromise. No wonder then, that the process is a slow one. In fact, the real wonder will be if the desired end is attained at all.

Meanwhile, the only satisfactory feature about the situation is the tranquillity with which the country has learned to view this continual strife over the fundamental principles of the Government. France is very rapidly acquiring the aptitude for parliamentary government, which, had she possessed earlier, would have saved her from many disasters. M. Gambetta indignantly repudiates any comparison between the policy of which he is the champion and that adopted by Ledru Rollin in 1849. The "Mountain," whose want of moderation paved the way for the second Empire, just as the excesses of its prototype ruined the first Republic, has clearly no resemblance to the Republican Left of to-day. The Radicals have shown that they have a conservative side to their policy, and that they are as little likely to re-establish the Commune as to revive the Reign of Terror. The majority of Frenchmen already perceive that the Republic is the form of government which divides them least, and they are certainly beginning to see that it is also the form calculated to best promote their prosperity.

JUROR TRIALS.

There are jury trials and juror trials. We can very well understand how an unfortunate juror, especially in a capital case, looks himself over and then glances at the man in the dock, wondering which is on trial for his life. It sometimes requires a great deal of patriotism to induce a man to run for office. He knows he will be abused and much mauled in public, but he consents to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country—or party, which is not always quite the same thing. As things go, however, it is by no means pleasant to be summoned as a juryman. A man who is the pillar of a small and interesting family, and the ornament of a limited circle of friends, shrivels miserably under the hands of the opposing counsel in a criminal trial. Good and worthy citizen that he is, he is proud to obey the call of the law and do his duty in the imperiled cause of morality and good order. He is disappointed—almost outraged—to find that he is considered to be criminally guilty for not having an opinion. He has heard the case talked of, and when Smith killed Nokes he read about it in the papers. But, being a fair-minded man, he thought he would wait until the case was tried in the courts before forming an opinion as to Smith's guilt or innocence. While trying to keep his mind free of bias, he is astonished to find that he is invited to sit in the jury-box, and decide upon the case. He is still more astonished when he discovers that the fair, unwritten tablet of what he fondly calls his mind is regarded with extreme disgust by the lawyers. When they sneer at his culpable ingenuousness of character he feels very much as Warren Hastings did when so terribly impeached by Edmund Burke. He thinks himself one of the most guilty of men, and not until he escapes into the free air, and carefully goes over himself in the bosom of his own family, does he come to the conclusion that he has somehow been under a spell.

The man who not only has no opinions, but has kept out of the way of having any, is a still more dangerous culprit. His offense, according to a ruling of the courts, is one of great moral turpitude. He also is made to appear very funny to that vast audience the general public. The denseness of his ignorance—compared with the rapier-like wit of distinguished counsel—makes him a cause for inextinguishable laughter. He is the pantaloon of the play, upon whom all the heaviest jokes fall. If he is a German, he is cross-questioned as to his knowledge of Goethe and Herder. His knowledge of literature is found to be confined to pictures in the illustrated papers. He thinks literature may have something to do with letter-writing, and he is confident that "condone" is a system of counting. He does not waste his time reading "big stories" in the newspapers; he contents himself with the small articles, and does not care for histories. When this hapless person has been sufficiently belabored, the Court reluctantly orders him to stand aside. We can only imagine with what a sigh of relief the prisoner finds himself at liberty and dismissed from the jury-box. "Not proven" is the verdict in his case. Another variety of victim is one who does not have all his wits about him when he is put on the rack. He thinks he heard somebody preach on a certain day; he unguardedly says so in the course of the desultory conversation with which he lightly opens his own examination. Some sharp lawyer picks him to pieces before he knows it, proves an alibi for the minister whom the would-be juryman thought he heard preach, and, to that individual's complete dismay, makes him out to be one of the most designing men who ever attempted to enter a jury-box. The wide range of subjects and general scope of inquiries brought before the mind of the appalled juryman is also one of the distressing features of his case. The astuteness which prompts this kind of investigation is too deep for the average juror, to say nothing of the general public. He is pelted with questions relating to the most distant topics, the reason for which seems buried in the wonderful mind of the learned counselor. It is as if a Pacific Mail Investigating Committee should institute inquiries as to the relations of the subjective and the objective.

But after all, the great trial of the juror who is *on* trial is the perfectly heartless way in which the counsel go into his private life. These learned gentlemen learn all about him as they drive him on. They are like the Abyssinian peasant who subsists on the animal he rides, cutting a steak from his steed as he pursues his journey. The unhappy juror under the microscope reveals all his family affairs. He is compelled to tell how many times he has married, how many children he has been blessed with, and what he has done with them, and woe to him if he fails to account for even the most insignificant of his offspring. His business, income, habits, and especially his daily reading, are all subjects of the most searching inquisition. It may be remarked in passing that the practice of newspaper reading is reprehended with great severity by the Bar. The man who, in this nineteenth century, never reads the newspapers, not even the "headings" nor the "small articles," is usually made welcome to the jury-box. But the average juror often fares worse than the man in the dock. The accused is not compelled to convict himself out of his own mouth. He may hear his character torn by his neighbors, but the hapless juror, like honest *Dogberry*, writes himself down an ass. Guided by the blandishments or driven by the terrors of the opposing counsel, he becomes his own worst enemy. If he has an opinion, he is disqualified; if he has none, he is a base impostor. If he is intelligent, he knows too much; if he is a dunce, he is laughed out of court. His private affairs are extensively advertised, and his personal character is made a concern of wide public interest. His neighbors look on him with distrust, and he becomes an object of pity to himself. And yet, many good people think it strange that men shirk jury-duty when they can.

COLLEGE CONTESTS.

If an ordinary college commencement makes a fluttering among undergraduates and their fair friends, how much deeper the stir, or—to borrow a few long words from the "superb" vocabulary of the *World*—how immeasurably profounder the sensation when we "initiate" a commencement six-college strong! Our readers already know that we do not hold these proposed inter-collegiate contests in very high estimation. And while it gives us pleasure to express here, on the whole, a more favorable estimate than we had expected to form of the recent performances, we must say that they have not materially changed our opinion as to any real service possible to the cause of sound education from the efforts of chosen college champions to excel each other in oratory and in rhetoric. For, apart from the main consideration, very little worthy of serious attention can be done, in oratory at least, in the course of such a contest as that of last evening. What can a very young gentleman say in a speech of ten minutes, delivered under such circumstances, that will give a just notion even of his oratorical capacity? For one of the first conditions of effective oratory is that the orator shall adapt himself to the feelings of his audience as to the subject upon which he addresses them, and that, by contact and excited sympathy of their minds with his, he shall carry them with him to a greater or less degree. Oratory that fails of this end fails altogether. It is mere recitation. And what opportunity does a speech of ten minutes, upon a subject as to the choice of which the audience have no knowledge until it is announced to them, afford for the exercise of such a power? It is almost needless to say—none at all. If the speeches were upon some subject well known, and upon which there was deep and divided feeling among the hearers, then there would exist the condition of oratory, (which is not essay reading aloud, or reasoning *viva voce;*) and we might hope for something that would stir us, if but a little, even in ten minutes. On Thursday evening there was little heard that was above the level of schoolboy "speaking." The speeches were well enough written; but their delivery was generally marked by monotony, by awkwardness in position and in movement, by an absence of real earnestness of manner, and above all by a lack of action, in whichever sense we regard that Demosthenic requisite of all oratory. We would not try these college orators by a standard unfairly high. But that is not necessary to the formation of the judgment we have expressed.

The conditions of essay writing, it need hardly be said, are entirely different from those which affect oratory. A writer's work may be judged, and should be judged, by its effect upon a single mind in solitude. The test to be applied is purely intellectual, or at most it is that semi-intellectual criterion for which we have no better name than taste; and in this respect Horace was no better provided. But essay writing makes a very poor figure in a literary contest. It is really for the higher and severer test of intellectual ability, training, and acquirement—in a word, of education in the best sense; but all that the audience can know is that certain gentlemen of recognized ability as literary arbiters have read the essays sent in, and pronounced them good, better, best, or good, bad, and indifferent. True, there is the great delight of cheering your friend, or your college, when the mystery of the sealed envelopes is revealed; but after all that pleasure lasts but half a minute or so, and is not of that highly intellectual character which should be excited by such an event as an inter-collegiate literary contest.

But the main consideration to which we refer is this—that the kind of intellectual training required for these contests is just that which the undergraduates of American colleges do not need. To speech-making we have a fatal proclivity. It is the bane of our intellectual, and almost of our social, life. The first thing expected, if two or three Americans are gathered together on any occasion, is a speech. We all speak, educated and uneducated. And yet, after all, our speech-making, to speak frankly, does not rank very high. The orators of countries and peoples in which speaking is rare, and undergraduate spouting unknown, surpass our orators in every respect except one—fluency, the outpouring of words which seem to have some connection. They surpass ours in weight, in fervor, in cogency, in form, in spirit. And the reason is that their speeches are the utterances of minds more richly stored, more thoroughly trained, than those of the mass of our makers of speeches. And to a great degree this is true of European writers as compared with ours. What our undergraduates need is, not encouragement to speechify and to scribble, but stimulus to steady, thorough work—to a mastery of classics, mathematics, philosophy, physics, and philology. Let this mastery be attained, and all the speaking and writing that is needed will come by nature and by following good example. The exercises on Thursday evening proved this. For both the successful Shakespearean essays were from Cornell, where English literature and criticism are thoroughly studied; and the prize essay on "Utilitarian Morals" came from Princeton, which is equally distinguished in moral philosophy. If there could be established a yearly contest between chosen representatives of colleges, to be decided by examination papers covering the whole curriculum, it might be of real benefit; but we do not look to occasions such as that of Thursday evening as likely to be very profitable to the cause of our higher education.

THE HEART OF AFRICA.

To those of our readers who have followed Sir Samuel Baker's narrative of his expedition under the Khédive of Egypt to Equatorial Africa, the interesting letter we published yesterday from Mr. Warner will be a valuable confirmation both of the accuracy and the deeds of the English traveler. Still more interesting will it be to Americans to learn that our heroic countryman, Col. Long, has penetrated further into the unknown wilds of Central Africa, with fewer resources, and has attained probably more important geographical results, than any preceding explorer.

Sir Samuel Baker, however, was the pioneer, and to him solely it is due that any white man could penetrate further than 2° north latitude. This most adventurous of travelers, it will be remembered, was engaged during some three or four years as Pasha and military officer by the Egyptian Government, in opening with a military expedition the unexplored regions of the Upper Nile, and in breaking up the slave-trade. The history of this expedition is one of the most remarkable which has ever been written, and entitles Baker to rank as one of the most resolute and courageous of that band of semi-military explorers, who have, in so many countries, penetrated the wilderness and broken up savage Governments. His forces were nearly destroyed by the same treacherous barbarian who appears now in the narrative of Col. Long—Kabba Rega—but finally, through the assistance of one of the native Kings, Rionga, he overthrew this savage, and placed his people under the nominal rule of the Khédive. This Kabba Rega appears, however, to have regained his power, as we hear of him as King in this narrative. Baker made vain efforts to reach the court of the friendly monarch by whom Long was so cordially received, Wrrese, King of Uganda, on the borders of the Victoria N'yanza; but, though communications passed between them, the sudden treachery of Kabba prevented him, and he was cut off from the opportunity of reaching the most probable of all the sources of the Nile, the waters between the Victoria N'yanza and the delta discovered by Speke, and the station of 'Mrooli, which he had visited on his former trip. The Englishman only reached Masindi, near the Albert N'yanza, a little north of 2°, while the American was fortunate enough to attain the equator, and to explore the unknown waters north of the Victoria N'yanza.

Sir Samuel, it will be remembered, believed that he had fairly broken in on the slave trade, having cut off the transit of the traders down the Nile, and turned their forces into supporters of the Egyptian Government; that he had laid open the Upper Nile and brought the regions near its sources, with their treasures of ivory and all their undeveloped resources, under the Egyptian Government, and in contact with European civilization. He found Equatorial Africa a land of cruelty, vices, and desolation, owing to the slave trade and paganism combined. He certainly brought in the first ray of light by his efforts to break up the slave trade, which seems the last and worst of curses to a people. The letter of Mr. Warner proves that the results of Baker's work have become permanent. Sir Samuel's successor, Col. Gordon, has been equally vigilant at Khartoom and Gondokoro in stopping the diabolical traffic, and has followed his leader's steps in opening Central Africa to civilization. The fact that Col. Long could alone make a journey of some 500 miles through this trackless wilderness from Gondokoro to the kingdom of Uganda, while Sir Samuel Baker required a little army to even proceed half the distance, shows how much has been accomplished in opening the country. In regard to the geographical discoveries claimed by Col. Long, it should be remembered that Speke was on the borders of the Victoria Lake in January, 1862, though it does not appear that he ever was upon its waters as Long had been. He was at Ripon Falls in July of the same year, and penetrated on the so-called "White Nile" as far as about 1° north latitude, discovering the other arm of the delta, or the river Luajeri. He and his companion, however were not able to descend the river, and therefore lost the opportunity which the American has seized. Baker, on the other hand, in his first journey, reached the point where this unexplored river debouched into the Victoria Nile, emptying into the Albert Lake at Magungo, a station called 'Mrooli. The undiscovered portion lay between Urondogani, spoken of in Mr. Warner's letter, and 'Mrooli, a distance apparently of about fifty miles. This region the fortunate American officer has been able to explore. Sailing down the White Nile, or "Somerset," as it has been called, from about 1° north latitude, he discovered near 1° 30' a large lake some twenty-five miles long, and on getting out of it he descended the river which empties into Lake Albert. If it shall appear that this river flows from this unnamed lake, it would certainly be one of the head sources of the Nile. Lake Tanganyika can now be eliminated from the problem, as it is evidently the source of rivers flowing into the Atlantic, so that the long-sought-for source must be either in the Victoria Lake or in this new and unnamed lake, which may be but an extension of the Victoria. Both these must take precedence of the Albert Lake, as being higher in elevation. It would be a thing to be proud of if at last an American had solved the great problem of geographers as to the source of the Nile.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. It promises to be of great interest, or rather it is sure to be, for the public rehearsal day before yesterday afforded satisfaction in an uncommon degree, both in respect of programme and performance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is really nothing new to be said in relation to affairs at Wallack's. Not the slightest falling off is perceptible in the audiences, and as every character in "The Shaughraun" has been carefully "understudied," no chance exists of a withdrawal of the piece because of the sudden illness of any of its interpreters. The usual matinee recital of the play is announced for to-day.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Palace of Truth" is to be acted at to-day's matinée performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, as well as this evening. It is a delightful piece, and no one should fail to witness it. Mr. Daly, however, is not content to rest upon its success, but is actively preparing for a fine revival of "The Merchant of Venice," with E. L. Davenport as *Shylock*, and Miss Fannie Davenport as *Portia*. Mr. Daly's numerous friends will be glad to hear that the portion of his company which has visited Boston and Philadelphia has been greeted in both cities with great cordiality. "Divorce" was acted this week at the Walnut Street Theatre to very large audiences.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" will be represented at to-day's matinée at the Union Square Theatre. The piece has proved even more attractive than was anticipated at the outset of its run, to which it would be at present unsafe to assign any limits.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mrs. Rousby's first matinée performance at the Lyceum Theatre is set down for to-day, when it is presumable that the fair sex will eagerly avail itself of the opportunity to witness, *sans* escort, Mr. Taylor's fine drama of "'Twixt Axe and Crown," and Mrs. Rousby's sympathetic and refined personation of the *Princess Elizabeth*. The representation at the Lyceum is thoroughly pleasing, and its chaste and elegant character lifts it far above the plane upon which most dramatic entertainments have rested of late.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe repeats his personation of *Micawber* at Booth's this afternoon and this evening. "Little Em'ly" is an entertaining drama; it is neatly acted and attractively set; and, hence, the continued expediency of keeping it before the public.

PARK THEATRE.

A final reminder that Mr. Raymond acts in "The Gilded Age" for the last time but one this afternoon, is all that suggests itself in relation to matters at the Park. To-night *Col. Sellers* "airs" his theories once again, and on Monday he makes way for those much more practical people, the French opera bouffe artists from Havana.

BRIEF MENTION.

The sixth popular concert of the present series occurs at Association Hall to-day. Miss Anna E. Bulkley and Herr Fritsch will sing; Mr. De Vay will play the violin; Miss Luckhardt is to be the pianiste, and Signor Agramonte will conduct.... In addition to the matinees referred to above, it should not be forgotten that other performances invite attendance. Barnum's and Wood's Museum may be visited by day as well as by night. Mr. Maccabe holds forth twice at Robinson Hall. There will be an afternoon entertainment at the Olympic Theatre, and Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrel Hall open their doors at 2 and at 8 o'clock.

VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

RESERVE OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN EXPRESSING VIEWS FOR PUBLICATION, AND THE REASONS—INTERVIEWS WITH SENATORS CARPENTER, EDMUNDS, BOUTWELL, HOWE, CAMERON, VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, AND REPRESENTATIVES DAWES AND KELLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The feeling and sentiment of Senators and members of Congress, and even some of the Cabinet, concerning Louisiana affairs, is a common subject of conversation, and one could go over the rolls of the two houses and check off with a great degree of exactness the names of those who, in private conversations or in public discussions, or otherwise, have expressed dissent or approval, or are not committed on the recent occurrences in New-Orleans. But such a check-roll would contain some errors, and would be unjust to some persons, if published. Leading Republicans who speak privately with a good deal of freedom on the whole subject are cautious and hesitating in utterances intended to be made public. This caution is in some instances the result of a desire to keep in reserve arguments and opinions till debate opens on the merits of the subject. In other instances it comes from a desire to remain free to modify views in accordance with further information. In still other cases it proceeds from an unwillingness to seem to take issue with the Administration, and a hope that it may not be necessary. Your correspondent called upon several leading Republican Senators and Representatives this afternoon, and requested permission to state their individual views on the recent occurrences in New-Orleans, on Gen. Sheridan's dispatches, and on prospective action, and the following statements are those which he is permitted to publish:

SENATOR CARPENTER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Carpenter on being asked his views about the situation in Louisiana, replied that, so far as he had any opinions, they were unchanged from those which he entertained last Winter, and which were well known. So far as the recent flurry is concerned, statements were conflicting, and the real facts were not accurately known. It was not possible to form any opinion as to the legality of the acts of the military. A very slight difference in the facts would make a great deal of difference in determining the questions of law which would be raised. The case as made up in the press dispatches, he thought was by no means defensible, but it might turn out that those statements of the facts were incorrect as to the essential points in the case. If the action of the military was in itself wrong and illegal, and it turned out that the action was not upon authority from here, the Administration could not be held responsible: but as the correct information is not yet received he had no opinion to express on this point, nor had he formed any opinion as to the recent occurrences at New-Orleans. In referring to Gen. Sheridan's dispatches, Mr. Carpenter had nothing to say, but indicated, with a gesture, that it was not a pleasant subject. He thought the debate was out of place and ought to wait till the resolution of inquiry had been answered by the President.

VIEWS OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, had not formed an opinion upon the legality of the recent interference. He had been very careful, in what he had said during the pending discussion, not to express any opinion. He was not willing to say what his judgment would be upon the supposition that the case is correctly presented by the press dispatches. He had no information as to the character of the answer the President would make to the resolution, but he thought it was necessary to await the reception of trustworthy information as to all the facts. If the members who were turned out of the legislative hall were lawfully entitled to seats in the Legislature, of course their removal by the military could not be justified; but if, on the other hand, men who were not elected had obtained possession of seats in the hall, and had, to use the expression of Mr. Howe, "taken the Legislature by the throat," then their removal by the military, on the call of those persons who were entitled to seats, might be justifiable. He could not say whether the President's answer would contain sufficient information for Congress to base action upon, and he supposed the House Committee would furnish important facts in its report. There was probably sufficient reason for saying that the Louisiana question must be fully considered at this session, and that it must be acted upon and settled in some way by Congress.

SENATOR BOUTWELL'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Boutwell had very little to say upon the subject at the present time. He deprecated the debate which was in progress in the Senate in advance of any authoritative information. The debate was unduly exciting the public mind. The condition of the affairs at issue is of a serious nature, and should be treated upon higher ground than that of party politics. The Senate before taking action should obtain all the facts, and if it should appear that the law and Constitution had been violated, Congress would deal with the case as it deserved. He did not know whether there had been any violation of the law or the Constitution, because he did not yet know what were the facts.

MR. WILSON'S VIEWS.

Vice President Wilson did not wish to make any statement of views for publication at this time. He does not attempt, however, to conceal his opinion. He deprecates the situation in which the party and the Administration is placed by the recent occurrences, and thinks that a grave mistake has been made. At the same time he takes care to say that some material facts are not yet established, and that he, like others, is waiting further information. He is outspoken in condemning the Sheridan dispatches, and thinks that it was unfortunate that Sheridan went to New-Orleans. He was not the proper person to go there on this business.

Mr. Wilson was very sorry to see the call for a public meeting in New-York. He thought such a meeting unwise, and besides, he observed that the call contained an implication certainly untrue—that the Louisiana Legislature was a lawfully-organized body. Whatever might be said of the affair, the organization of that body was not legal.

REPRESENTATIVE DAWES SPEAKS FREELY.

Mr. Dawes spoke quite freely upon the subject of Louisiana affairs, but desired not to be extensively quoted in the newspapers. He said that he was unable to justify the action of troops in New-Orleans in ejecting from the State-house certain persons claiming to be members of the House who were pointed out to the officer in charge of the troops as the persons who should be removed. He thought it would have been better in every way that the Democrats should have had the House, whether right or wrong, than that the military should have interfered in any manner in the organization. He was unable to sustain, upon any theory, the use of the military that had been made. He thought the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan was very indiscreet, and that it should not have been made public, and he could not approve the dispatch of the Secretary of War approving in the name of the administration what had been done in New-Orleans. It was true that the dispatch in terms applied only to the action of Gen. Sheridan, but it was construed by the country generally as indorsing all the actions of the soldiers on the day that the Legislature met. He was exceedingly anxious about the effect upon the Republican Party, but he was hopeful that some favorable solution would be found for the difficulties. The ordering of a new election by Congress would be a very dangerous precedent to establish, though it was difficult to say what other practical measure could be adopted.

SENATOR HOWE'S.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, said that he had no occasion to conceal any of the views which he entertained. If it should be established that there was no legal warrant for the removal of the persons from the legislative hall by the military, but if it should also appear that the persons removed had forcibly taken possession of their seats, to which they were not legally entitled, and had unlawfully seized the organization of the Legislature, he should not feel very bad about the means that were employed. He said the attention of the country was absolute in the persons who were removed. His attention had been directed more to the men who had a right to be in the hall, and whose rights were subverted by violent and illegal organization. He criticised the call for a public meeting in New-York, and said that the statement made in it, that the Legislature had been legally organized was unqualifiedly false. The law of Louisiana prescribed how the organization should be effected. It gave the Returning Board very large powers, and powers that ought not to be held by them, but still those powers were granted by law. The persons whom this Board returned as elected the old Clerk of the House placed upon the list and called the roll, and no motion could be legally entertained or put to the House prior to organization, except by this Clerk. The office of the latter had been wholly ignored, and a member of the Legislature had moved that Wiltz be temporary Speaker, an office unknown to the law, and had declared the resolution carried. Mr. Wiltz had immediately take the chair, and a so-called permanent organization was effected by the votes of five or six members who had no legal right to be in the Legislature at all, and who were only admitted to the building on the pledge that they would make no disturbance. The organization did not even follow the form presented in the law and was wholly illegal and void. As to the suggestion that the militia of the State might lawfully have been employed to remove the members illegally holding seats, but that the employment of Federal soldiers was not justifiable. Mr. Howe said that he was of the impression that when the military force of the Government was used on a call from State authority, any employment which would be legal for the militia would also be legal for the United States forces, who were to be used precisely as the State militia might lawfully be under similar circumstances. But there were many questions which could be raised which it would be certainly difficult to answer. The proposition to order a new election was a very grave one, and must be cautiously and carefully considered.

MR. CAMERON'S BELIEF.

Senator Cameron believes that the President has acted in the only manner open to him, in view of the condition of affairs that has so long prevailed in Louisiana; and that when the facts come to be officially given to the public, his conduct will receive the popular indorsement. The discussion which has taken place in the Senate, he thinks, has been maintained by the Democratic side for partisan effect. Thus far, he is unable to see any just cause for condemnation in the action of the President. He is opposed to closing the discussion at this time, in view of the general denunciation that has marked it on the Democratic side, and thinks the Republicans can show that this wholesale denunciation of the President and Gen. Sheridan is without any reasonable foundation.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLEY'S VIEWS.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has been too busy with the finance question and some important duties in the House to give the Louisiana question that serious and thorough examination which its nature and importance require. His sympathies are all with the colored men of the South, who, he thinks, have suffered much cruel and wanton persecution, and he is in favor of asserting every power of the Federal Government to secure their protection in all their rights. He will not now speak of the action of the military, not having had the opportunity of determining the causes which led to it, and the extent to which it has acted.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ADDITIONAL SIGNERS TO THE CALL FOR A MEETING OF INDIGNATION.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the mass-meeting of indignation at the action of the military in Louisiana, to be held at Cooper Union Monday evening, has been enlarged, and now consists of James M. Brown, August Belmont, William Butler Duncan, E. L. Godkin, C. M. Fry, Henry Morgan, Robert B. Minturn, Edward Solomon, John T. Agnew, William E. Dodge, Jr., Emanuel B. Hart, Judge William D. Shipman, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Henry Hentz, Charles S. Southmayd, William Allen Butler, John A. Beall, and Simon Sterne. The meeting will be presided over by Mayor Wickham, and the following have been selected speakers: William Cullen Bryant, Charles O'Conor, James S. Thayer, Clarkson N. Potter, and William M. Evarts. Mr. Bryant and Mr. Thayer have already consented to make addresses. Messrs. Manton Marble, Simon Sterne, and E. L. Godkin were yesterday appointed as a Committee on Resolutions. Since similar meetings are to be held in other parts of the State, it was decided to issue but few invitations to persons outside of the City. Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour and Henry R. Selden, however, have been invited. The following additional signatures to the call for the meeting were obtained yesterday at the various places designated:

Chamber of Commerce.—W. Van Bleck Ledgerwood, U. L. Lathrope, Ferdinand Stagg, George K. Sistare, William G. Lyon, Levi Gray, E. P. Fabbri, Renauld, Francois & Co., P. F. Macdonald, Richard O'Gorman, Richard Bell, G. L. Rives, D. Sellifer Moulton.

Gold Board.—E. T. Bragaw, W. B. Bend, Oswin O'Brien, W. H. Olmstead, Byram K. Stevens, C. E. Thorburn, R. B. Whittemore, William M. Burgoyne, J. Kirkner, Joseph Jacobs, Francis H. Myers, Aug. Auferman, Wm. T. Galwey, A. R. Edey, Samuel Campbell, S. Elsasser, Wm. H. Duff, Graham Blandy, John A. McPherson, E. W. Gould, William P. Wescott, L. F. Bannsfeld, John Goodchild, J. Walter Wood, William Greywood, Howard Bird, Edward P. Miller, W. N. Pattison, David Tweedie, J. F. Underhill, Samuel A. Walsh, Rudolph Keppler, John Colek, Frederick M. Johnson, L. Daranburg, F. R. Betts, J. Sweey, Simon R. Minzesheimer, William S. Doughty, J. E. Eastman, Henry G. Durhuyen, Joseph N. Tucker, W. G. Read, E. C. Benedict, Charles F. Keppler, C. Gunbernat, F. D. Mersereau, Henry A. Heiser, J. N. Harriman, Samuel Baile, Charles E. Heil, J. W. Flanders, C. A. Buttrick, C. Kuehneman, Jr., John P. Persh, William Reade.

Produce Exchange.—William Allen Butler, James E. Ward & Co., Anson Phelps Stokes, John E. Williams, George Cabot Ward, D. Willis James, Arthur W. Blake, Hiram Barney, James Stokes, A. C. Richards, Fabbri & Chauncey, John D. Jones, C. V. A. Schuyler, Son & Co., Alfred Ogden, William E. Dodge, Jr., Alexander Hamilton, Jr., W. W. Bruce, Jr., Billings Wheeler, H. D. McCord, E. C. Finch, James Dowling, William I. Phillips, L. Gambrill, I. Stayner Winslow, John F. Peppard, James Doyle, Walter A. Pease, Henry C. Ely, J. M. Whittemore, Jr., W. Cochrane, B. Jones, Frank Curtis, Isaac Bristow, H. T. Webb, Z. H. Sayre, Eugene Dutilh, J. M. Whittemore, Alfred A. Freeman, Thomas S. Young, Russell L. Enge, James Davett, Charles F. Tonges, Alfred Wallis, J. A. Horsey, S. G. Searls, William S. Preston, Joseph B. Fanby, F. E. Kneeland, C. Parsh, Charles L. Weeks, William Van Alstevne, C. F. Palmeter, William Paxson, Henry F. Bruning, Isaac T. Frost, Theodore I. Husted, James Goodhue, Charles B. Freeman, George C. McEwen, James D. Baldwin, Robert B. Tisdale, A. M. Coffin, George Herkimer, George S. Scott, Charles S. Wilson, E. G. Burkam, William H. Robinson, John S. Sutphen, John Lowe, George V. Hecker, Louis Iken, James Goodeve, John P. Elwell, D. C. Allen, Henry A. Hegley, Thomas C. Nash, W. & A. Holmes & Co., J. L. Carbery, W. H. Dempsey, Slocovich & Co., W. B. Moore & Co., Edgar P. Hill, J. Le Duc, J. P. Burnett, Joseph W. Robb, Evan Thomas, John Sherman, R. Pyatt, L. J. Rice, Jacob Schoeller, Robert S. Tait, C. G. Moller, W. G. Crenshaw, Jr., G. Z. Brainerd, William J. Tait, W. M. Mainwaring, J. E. Hulshizer, Fred. W. Wright, John Furguson, L. B. Holman, F. L. Whittemore, A. H. Bowman, L. J. Busby, James K. Morgan.

Cotton Exchange.—C. Menelas, Hobb & Peet, J. Coutostavlos, H. Tileston & Co., L. P. Bayne & Co., Rountree & Co., H. W. & J. H. Farley, Isaac Bell, Jr., R. Atkinson, A. Godwin Munn, Jr., James F. Wenman & Co., Howard C. Gardiner, M. Morgan's Sons, Henry Morgan, Philip Henry, Jr., John Travers, Jr., R. L. Cutting, Jr., J. B. Slawson.

The Swamp.—Theodore Schultz, Thorne, Watson & Co., E. A. Clark, Fraser, Major & Co., Mattisons & McCun, O. K. Lapham, Keese & Thorne, M. S. Kerrigan & Sons, Aaron Needy & Son, A. Branscheid, Edward Godfrey & Sons, William H. Ely, Thomas Keck, E. Bulkley & Sons, Biemez & Merritt, James P. Plum & Gale, Thorne, McFarlane & Co., H. W. Lockwood, D. B. Fayeeweather, J. B. Hoyt & Co., Walker & Carr.

Maritime Exchange.—Miller & Houghton, Van Brunt & Brother, John T. Gilchrist, Hatton, Watson & Co., John Shanley, T. Hess & Co., C. P. Duamme, J. H. Winchester & Co., R. N. Hand, B. F. Metcalf & Co., Michael Rupp & Co., James Henry, A. J. Maguire, Z. J. Halpin, Abiel Abbott, John Norton, Jr., & Son, N. W. Loud & Co., Marcus Hunter & Co., Rufus King, Henry Moyss, D. R. Norvell, H. W. Land & Co., Thomas P. Ball, Edward A. Ball, Ruger Brothers & Co., A. Goepel, J. P. Williams, G. Frank Dickman, John C. Seager, J. E. Jenkins, William Ingalls, Arkell, Tufts & Co., A. Midgett, T. E. Harrison, James Stafford, D. Butler, J. C. Smith, P. H. Mulredy, H. S. Vining, Frank Wood, George Barnes, H. A. Blakeslee, Gerhard & Brewer, M. J. Farlee, Henry Parker, Samuel L. Dollard, John Wood, Bignal & Co., C. V. S. Kane, B. J. Wenberg, J. E. Waters, Henry P. Boost, Frank E. Walsh, David D. Field, J. Chertizza, T. P. Phillipson, J. D. Brewster, G. Vanelman, Tupper Beattie, Charles R. Hill, Irving S. Hunt, D. B. Dearborn, M. B. Cowperthwait, Lunt Brothers, Louis Meyer, John Zittlosen, James Edmiston, L. C. Wenberg, Henry Sweetland, Jacob W. Schmid, Amos P. King, E. Sanchez & Dolz, Joseph C. Witham, Henry Buschman, G. W. Adams, Swan & Son, Alexander Munn, J. A. Janssen, James Langan, Dill & Radmann, F. W. Lockwood, David Rait, D. H. Leonard, Auguste Vatable, P. Sweetland, Frank Kimball, Charles L. Wright & Co., James Parker, Boyd & Hincken, W. Grace & Co., Tapscott Bros. & Co., N. Anderson, Charles F. Pond, H. Benner, N. Kirby, John D. Wing, T. P. Hogan, George Cornish, Emile H. Jacqueline, S. C. Talbot, A. W. Lavender, Frederick C. Schmidt, Charles F. Hardy, Simpson & Shaw, T. Minot Nichol, J. F. Freeborn & Co., Francis Spies, Frederic Waydell, J. D. Carlisle, William Sneckner, C. Harrzit, C. Heydecker, Thomas P. Hodges, H. W. Day, William Nelson, Jr., A. P. Agresta, H. W. Whitney.

GOV. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA, CALLS THE ATTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—Gov. Hendricks delivered his message to the Legislature to-day in joint convention. It is long, and devoted chiefly to State affairs. This is the closing paragraph:

I had intended to restrict this communication to subjects that are of special interest to the State of Indiana, and had written all I intended to say when it became known to the country that free representative government had been broken down in the State of Louisiana by military violence. It is a fundamental right and essential to free institutions that a legislative body shall be judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its own members. It is declared in our Constitution and in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of Louisiana. It is exclusive and no power, not even the Judiciary, can interfere with or question it. It is a prerogative of the State, because without it no free State can exist. Without any pretext of domestic violence that right has been taken away from the popular branch of the Legislature of Louisiana, and members recognized by that body have been driven from the hall by armed soldiers under command of United States military officers, and others not recognized by that body as members have been seated as such. The cause of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the people you represent so long as constitutional and independent legislation shall be cherished by them aright. Shall the privilege of the people to make their own State laws by their chosen representatives rest upon right, or only upon permission? The voice of the people should be so expressed as to restore that right. I ask you to protest against and denounce the usurpation as a crime to be detested and not a precedent to be respected.

LAFAYETTE MALTBY ON THE NEW-ORLEANS TROUBLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—Mr. Lafayette Maltby, of Northampton, in response to a letter from various prominent men in the Tenth Congressional District, Congressman elect Seelye among the number, consents to be a candidate for the unexpired term of the late Alvah Crocker. Concerning the very grave Southern political questions now pressing upon Congress, says Mr. Maltby: "I have to say that, in the case of Louisiana, in which State I have spent twenty Winters, I should be as careful to protect the rights of that State as those of Massachusetts or any other State, believing as I do that the Federal encroachments on the just rights of the States may be fatal to the Republic."

A MEETING TO BE HELD IN BOSTON IN REFERENCE TO LOUISIANA.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—The *Journal* of this afternoon says steps are being taken to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against the interference by the military in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The feeling is very strong, not only among those who are opponents of the Administration, but with those who are counted upon as among the supporters of the Administration.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

A DEMOCRATIC MIXTURE OF PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS—CHEERFUL PROGNOSTICATIONS OF DESTRUCTION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 8.—The sixtieth anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans gave the Democrats an opportunity to express their sentiments on the question of the day at a banquet held at the Merchants' Hotel, this evening. Among those in attendance were Judge Otterson, who presided, Ex-Mayor Daniel M. Fox, District Attorney Furman Sheppard, Albert R. Schofield, Congressman Witte, John O'Byrne, Benjamin L. Temple, George Northrop, John Faunce, member of Legislature; John O. James, and Richard Vaux. A series of toasts was offered and responded to in true Democratic spirit, every speech breathing sentiments strongly adverse to the Republican Party. The course of President Grant was strongly condemned, and there was an outburst of indignation from several speakers relative to affairs in Louisiana. A dispatch was forwarded to the Jackson Democratic Club at Washington, D. C., which body also had a dinner. The dispatch was as follows:

This day we glory together in the recollections of the past. Together we blush for the occurrences of the present. Together let us hope in the promises of the future.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, made a speech, in which he said that, judging from what had transpired in a Southern State, the Democratic Party would continue in power. He spoke of constitutional acts, and upon this subject said the General Government had usurped its power and had delegated to the military more power than was necessary. He thought the signs of the times were propitious, and favored home rule. He thought the Republican Party would split upon this question. Speeches were also made by Richard Vaux, J. Ross Snowden, George M. Dallas, John O'Byrne, W. Witte, J. Davis Duffield, R. E. Monaghan, George Northrup, Charles N. Pine, W. H. Drayton, and Benjamin L. Temple.

MEETING IN WOOSTER, OHIO—A LETTER FROM SENATOR THURMAN A WEEK OLD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* says that the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, at Wooster, Ohio, to-day, was a grand affair. Among the prominent Democrats present were Gov. Allen, Hon. John McSweeney, and Speaker Converse, of the Ohio House of Representatives.

In the evening speeches were made by prominent Democrats, and letters read from Senator Thurman, Hon. George H. Pendleton, Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, and Hon. George W. Morgan.

Senator Thurman, in his letter which is dated about a week ago, after expressing his inability to attend, says: "Congress will assemble next Tuesday, and the measures likely to be considered will make it the imperative duty of every Democratic Senator to be at his post. An attempt will be made to procure a reorganization by the Senate of the usurping Kellogg Government in Louisiana, and to thus sanction atrocities by which the rights of the people of that State have been trampled under foot, their solemnly, approved will defied and discarded, and the whole substance of free institutions overthrown and abolished, Louisiana has a Republican form of Government, but practically the majority of her people are utterly powerless, and the State is ruled by a minority, upheld by the President of the United States and the Federal bayonets that he commands. But let no one suppose that Louisiana is the only sufferer from these terrible wrongs. Poular government everywhere is outraged and endangered. Corruption and violence have ever been the most potent enemies of free institutions, and have too often paved the way for a despotism to be dreaded by very intelligent freemen. When free-born American citizens are heard to declare that they prefer martial law to the tyranny and corruption under which they suffer, to the tyranny in the heart of a great republic, and upheld by her armies and fleets where every monarchist, the world over, can point to the woes of Louisiana, and, exulting, exclaim, 'Behold the fruits of free institutions.' Is it not time for the liberty-loving people of this land to put their condemuation on a state of things, that, while it brings ruin upon the people of an American State, at the same time brings the very name of a free Government into contempt into contempt and disgrace."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A mill in Milo, Me., owned in Bangor, and operated by Mr. Ophilus Sargent, of Milo, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

The grain elevator of Glazier & Morris, on South Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss was $12,000 and the insurance $4,000.

A fire at Ashland avenue and Forty-first street, Chicago, destroyed the Garden City Fertilizing and Rendering Company's factory, owned by Bradfield & Healy. The machinery, valued at $15,000, was nearly ruined. The total loss is $45,000, and the insurance about $5,000.

The loss by the fire in the Baltimore tobacco warehouses on Thursday night is now estimated at $350,000, $250,000 of which is on stock. The insurance on the buildings amounts to $88,500. The following are among the losing companies: Royal London, $10,000; Ætna, of Harftord; Scottish Commercial and Continental, of New-York; Home, of New-York; North American, of New-York; Girard, of Philadelphia; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania; Commercial Union, of London, and Phœnix, of New-York, $5,000 each; Republic, of New-York; Mechanics', of New-York; Armenia, of New-York, and Westchester, of New-York, $2,500 each; a company in Kenton, Ky., $3,500, and the balance in home companies. The insurance on stock, as far as known, amounts to $150,000, which is divided among the following companies: Scottish Commercial, $10,000; Royal, London, $6,000; Home, Connecticut, $7,500; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $25,000; Firemen's, Baltimore, $13,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn; Ætna, Hartford; Hanover, New-York; Lycoming, Pennsylvania; Hoffman Fire Insurance, St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance, and Old Dominion, Richmond, Va., $5,000 each; Traders', Chicago, $4,200; Lynchburg, Va., $4,000; Home, New-York, and North British, $3,500 each; Continental, New-York; Imperial, London; New-York and Yonkers, and Hamburg and Bremen, $3,000 each; Williamsburg City, New-York, $4,000; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $3,800; London Assurance, $2,600; Orient, Hartford, $2,000; Hartford, Connecticut, $2,200, and the balance in home companies.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred in the dry-goods store No. 676 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, caused by the upsetting of a stove, which occasioned a loss on stock and building of $5,000. The stock was insured in the Germania Fire Insurance Company for $3,000.

A fire at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the tenement-house No. 1 Whitehall street, caused $400 damage to building and $150 to the furniture of the occupants.

MICHIGAN.

CONTEST FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—SENATOR CHANDLER'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—The precise situation of the Senatorial contest in Michigan as it stands now at the end of the first week is this: The Republicans have 18 to 14 in the Senate, and 53 to 46 of the members of the House. On joint ballot, therefore, the vote will stand 71 Republicans to 61 Opposition, 67 votes being necessary to an election. The Republican opposition to Mr. Chandler has from the start made its fight against the caucus idea, and his friends have insisted on carrying out matters in the usual form. The Senator organized his strength with great care. The opposition was not organized at all, and had no particular candidate, but developed a respected strength. The party caucus was called and held last night—twelve anti-Chandler Republicans refused to join in the call or participate in caucus. They did offer to meet in a conference for a comparison of views, but this did not take place. The caucus nominated Mr. Chandler, giving him fifty-two votes, and five scattering, and the Legislature has to-day taken a recess until Monday. Mr. Chandler can control fifty-nine votes. He needs sixty-seven. Next week strenuous efforts will be made to bring up the defaulters, but the opposition has thus far been very firm, and the contest promises to be a most exciting one. It is believed that the first choice of the minority is T. Webster Childs, a prominent member of the State Grange. The Democrats have as yet done nothing, but are watching developments. The indications are that they will vote for a candidate from their own party, and that the result of the first ballots in joint convention will he a dead-lock. The struggle now promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of Senatorial elections in this State.

Don't Irritate your Lungs with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe and certain remedy can be had in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway, protects coal-holes and scuttles while you are at dinner.—*Advertisement.*

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For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

You ask me to write of my darling's mouth,
As sweet as the breeze from the spicy south,
Which, laden with sighs from orange groves comes;
You ask me to write of her teeth and her gums;
You ask me to write—but really I won't;
'Tis enough that she uses SOZODONT.

All Gentlemen are Invited to Call, Examine, and buy a pair of substantial Winter Shoes for $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

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Query. What Will Cure My Cough? Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Has Your Child Been Burned? Apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, and give it instant relief.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

CASE—COGGESHALL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 6, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Mr. GILBERT DUDLEY CASE to MAMIE, daughter of the late James M. Coggeshall.

JANSEN—ROOME.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. Jansen, WILLIAM H. JANSEN to SERENA, eldest daughter of Martin R. Roome, all of this City.

DIED.

ALTHAUSE.—At Seaford, Long Island, on Friday morning, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM H., eldest son of William H. and Sarah Ann Althause, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 7 days.

BOYD.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Jan. 7, 1875, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. BOYD, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, on Hamilton av., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10, 1875, at 1 o'clock, and at the Memorial M. E. Church at 1:30 o'clock.

BLISS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., B. FRANK BLISS, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 207 Cumberland st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRONSON.—In this City, Jan. 7, Mrs. MARY BRONSON, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service on Friday, Jan. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, Dr. W. A. Bronson, No. 8 East 34th st. The interment will be in Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Conn.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, 1875, of consumption, MARGARET CAMPBELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Ellis, No. 238 East 119th st., on Monday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock.

CLANDENING.—On Thursday, Jan. 7, of paralysis, CHARLES A. CLANDENING, aged 23 years and 2 months.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Jan. 9, from his late residence, No. 46 West 16th st., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also, members of Company F, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend.

F COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

It is the painful duty of the commandant to announce the death of private CHARLES A. CLANDENING, who expired in this City this morning after a short illness. As a testimony of respect for the memory of our late comrade, the members of this company are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 46 West 16th st.

E. O. BIRD, Captain.

DOUGHERTY.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 7, HORACE F. DOUGHERTY.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at No. 616 Lorimer st., near Meserole av., Greenpoint. Interment at Islip.

DALLY.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on the 6th inst., ELIZABETH R. DALLY, wife of Charles M. Dally, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Missouri papers please copy.

HEDDEN.—On Jan. 7, at the residence of her son, Capt. Henry Hedden, HANNAH, widow of the late James Hedden, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs.

LEE.—In New-York City, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875, Miss JANE LEE, daughter of the late Robert P. Lee, Esq., of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock, from the church at Yorktown. Carriages will be in waiting at the Peekskill station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

NESBITT.—At his residence, Tremont, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, of pleuro-pneumonia, Rev. ALEXANDER NESBITT, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Tremont, aged 33 years.

Funeral from the church on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment Monday morning, by the 9:05 New-Haven train.

NOBLE.—On Friday morning, Jan. 8, JOHN NOBLE, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 9:30 o'clock, from No. 294 7th av.

RADCLIFF.—On Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., BRIDGET RADCLIFF, aged 72 years.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Saturday, 9th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

RUDDEROW.—At Jersey City, Jan. 6, 1875, EDWARD S. RUDDEROW, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 10, at 1:30 P. M.

VREDENBURGH.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1875, Miss JANE VREDENBURGH, eldest daughter of the late John Vredenburgh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, at 2 P. M., at No. 349 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WEED.—At Metuchen, N. J., Thursday morning, 7th inst., JOHN W. WEED, M. D., formerly of this City, aged 83 years.

Funeral services from Presbyterian Church, Metuchen, Friday, 8th inst., at 3:30. Trains leave foot of Cortland and Desbrosses sts. at 12 and 2 o'clock. Remains will be interred at Darien, Conn., Saturday 2 o'clock.

WEY.—Suddenly, at Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 7, ELLEN AUGUSTA, wife of Benjamin Wey and daughter of the late Caleb Day, Esq., in the 35th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.

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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, JAN. 10, WILL CONTAIN THE USUAL STORY AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS. AMONG THEM WILL BE FOUND:

A FOREIGNER'S EYES.—GLIMPSES AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BY A FRENCH REVIEWER.—*Its Hotels—Their Advantages and Disadvantages—The Academy of Music—General Criticism.*

OUR DINING-ROOMS.—A DINNER IN A FRONT BASEMENT.—*The Apartment Described—From the Carpet to the Pictures—A Reform Demanded—What a Dining-room Ought to be.*

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.—POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.—*The Arnim Trial—Mme. De Rothschild's Case—German Officials—The Strength of Faith—A Blind Girl's Adventures—Parisian Chit-chat.*

SCENES IN SPAIN.—LIFE IN THE TOWN OF HENDAYE.—*Basque Inquisitiveness—Local Shopkeepers—A Protective League—Amusements of the Place.*

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THE LOUISIANA DEBATE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD, OF DELAWARE.

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS IN LOUISIANA—SHERIDAN DENOUNCED AS UNFIT TO COMMAND IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE PRESIDENT ARRAIGNED FOR APPROVING SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES—MR. SCHURZ OFFERS A RESOLUTION—PASSAGE OF MR. CONKLING'S AMENDMENT TO MR. THURMAN'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour to-day, resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Thurman in regard to the Louisiana troubles.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said, two years ago he introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, of the United States Army, in South Carolina. Then, as now, the Senator from New-York (Mr. Conkling) offered an amendment leaving it discretionary with the President to answer it. That resolution, with the amendment, passed the Senate on the 3d of March, 1873, and to this day the President had treated it with contemptuous silence. With the full knowledge of the conduct of this Major Merrill in South Carolina, he had been sent to "green fields and pastures new" in Louisiana. Never since the time when the American colonies had separated themselves from Great Britain, had the people of this country been brought face to face with greater questions than those of to-day—questions needing the most careful consideration. The issue was whether we should have a free Government or military dictatorship. The remarks of the Senators from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) Vermont, (Mr. Edmunds) and Illinois, (Mr. Logan,) were calculated to obscure the question by partisan appeals to divert the minds of the people from the true merits of the case. Mr. Bayard then spoke of the circumstances attending the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, the action of the Returning Board, &c., and said, in States of three and four times the population of Louisiana, the election returns were tablulated and promulgated within a week after the election. In great cities with a population equal to that of Louisiana they had been promulgated within forty-eight hours after the polls closed; but in Lousiana the Returning Board was occupied in canvassing the returns nearly two months, and, in every case of dispute or doubt, they decided in favor of the Kellogg party. He read from the Constitution of Louisiana and argued that there was an organization of the House of Representatives of that State on Monday last by the Conservatives; that there was a quorum of the House present, and that the organization was under the Constitution. He asked the Senate and the American people if President Grant had the legal warrant to interfere in the organization of that Legislature, and declared that this debate would close and no lawyer would be able to produce any statute showing the warrant for any such action. Mr. Bayard then quoted from a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 27th of February, 1873, in which he argued that the dangers which were menacing the liberties of the people of Louisiana then were also menacing the liberties of the American people. Had the policy of the President been modified since then? No, Sir; it had been doggedly intensified. There was not one case where the displeasure of the President had been signified by the removal of an improper official—not a single instance of rebuke. Sheridan had been sent to New-Orleans secretly to dragoon the people of Louisiana. He arrived there only three days before the meeting of the Legislature. He conferred with none of those who had the welfare of the State at heart, but only with Kellogg and his adherents, and then produced from his own pocket the authority to assume command. Other officers of the army higher and lower than Gen. Sheridan had been passed over, and he was personally selected to interfere thus with the organization of the State Legislature. He (Mr. Bayard) did not wish to detract from the glories of this officer. They were won in a career of rough war, but he was an officer of the Army of the United States, fed and clothed by the people, and a servant of the people, and in no way their master. He then read from the Constitution of the United States, and said, if this cavalry officer, with whatever glory he may have attained by his sword, is stronger than our guarantees of liberty, then let us know it now. The issue cannot be raised too soon. Mr. Bayard then quoted from dispatches of Sheridan to the Secretary of War, and asked who would say that this officer (Sheridan) was ever fit to breathe the air of a republican government? He next quoted from the dispatch of Sheridan urging that certain persons be declared banditti, and said if there was now the tone in the executive department of this country that there once was that officer (Sheridan) would never sign his name as Lieutenant General of the United States Army. If that officer had been in a hostile country he could not have made a more brutal or bloody threat. Such language as that used in his dispatch was like that used by a captain of a band of Jannissaries asking for instructions from some Oriental despot. Gen. Sheridan had no one quality to fit him for the duties of command in Louisiana. His first quality should be good will toward the people of the State. Mr. Bayard next read the dispatch of Secretary Belknap approving the course of Gen. Sheridan, and said the disgust which he (Mr. Bayard) felt at the language of Gen. Sheridan was rather increased toward him who would pen such an answer. He believed the American people would repudiate Mr. Belknap and all those who undertook to indorse this action of Gen. Sheridan. The proposition was here presented for the first time that the President of the United States could of his own motion adjudge the fact that such domestic violence existed in a State as would justify him in interfering in the organization of a State Legislature. The powers of a State Legislature to judge of the qualification and election of its own members were just as secure as the powers of the Congress of the United States to judge of its members. If Congress permitted such power as this to be exercised by the President in Louisiana to-day, it might be exercised in New-York to-morrow, Massachusetts the next day, and in the Congress of the United States on the 4th of March next. A single brigade could take charge of the Capitol on the 4th of March next, shut out the people, and give seats to the friends of the dominant party only. To-day was the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans—a battle which covered the American arms with glory. Should the glory of 1815 be dimmed or clouded by the shame of 1875? Was it to be, that those who fought against such fearful odds to defend that city in 1815, fought for nothing? It may have been that mistakes were made, that misjudgment and high partisan feeling, all combined, led the President to take the action he did, but he (Mr. Bayard) hoped that the American people would give him a command by which he would be forced to obey the laws, and take his armed hand from the throat of Louisiana.

A RESOLUTION BY MR. SCHURZ.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to speak in regard to Louisiana, but was too much indisposed to do so to-day. He then offered the following resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and to report with the least possible delay, by bill or otherwise.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE WEST TENNESSEE MASSACRE.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, submitted a resolution requesting the Attorney General of the United States to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, relating to the massacre in that district last Summer.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, submitted an amendment so as to include all communications on that subject which passed between the Executive of the State of Tennessee and the President of the United States. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution agreed to.

PASSAGE OF MR. CONKLING'S AMENDMENT TO THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Conkling, to insert in a resolution of Mr. Thurman, calling upon the President for information in regard to the Louisiana troubles, the words, "If not incompatible with the public interest," it was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, and Windom—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Thurman, and Tipton—21.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Mr. MORTON submitted an amendment, to add to the resolution the following words: "and whether he has any information in regard to the existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the Government of the State, and intent upon overthrowing such State Government by force."

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, moved to amend the amendment, as follows: "and particularly whether the persons whom he has recognized as the authorities of said State of Louisiana were elected according to the Constitution and laws of that State, and if so, how and by what means he ascertained such facts, and whether other persons than those recognized by him as such authorities claimed and claim to be the lawful authorities of said State, and upon what grounds the last-mentioned persons claimed to be said lawful authorities, with all the evidence furnished the Executive Department by said person to sustain such claim, and all communications between the Executive Department and said persons in reference to said claims, and what and all information he had and has to that effect."

MR. THURMAN ASKS A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. THURMAN said he desired to close the debate on this resolution, that being his privilege, as he was the mover of it. He was too much indisposed to-day to proceed, and he therefore moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. CONKLING said every Republican Senator in the Chamber was ready to vote on the resolution, and he was opposed to any postponement.

Mr. THURMAN said he asked that its further consideration be postponed because he was too much indisposed to speak to-day. If the Senate insisted on a vote to-day, he would have to forego his privilege of closing the debate.

Mr. CONKLING said Senators on the other side of the Chamber had assailed Gen. Sheridan for interfering in the organizing of the Legislature of Louisiana; but according to his information Gen. Sheridan was not in command when it organized. It had been further argued that the President was constructively present in New-Orleans, and that he was an actor in this transaction; but the President had no knowledge of the transaction except such as every one else had, by the published telegrams. All the Senators were in the dark now, and if the discussion was to go on in advance of an answer to the resolution he submitted, it had better be pushed forward, and not laid over till Monday.

Mr. TIPTON said he desired to see this discussion postponed till Monday, in order that the Senate might hear from the people of the country, whom the Senators boastingly said they represented. All these Louisiana questions were now passing before the people, and they would know more by next Monday. He wanted to hear from the people, and be instructed by them. He had been gratified that THE TIMES, the representative of the Republicans in New-York, had united with the *World* and the *Evening Post* in denouncing what he (Mr. Tipton) thought a military usurpation in the State of Louisiana, and before the question reached a final vote, he wished to say one word in behalf of an humble constituency not able to cope to-day with the army of the United States. He represented a State which had been visited by the grasshoppers, and he hoped it would not have a worse curse, the army of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the resolution would be passed at once. He would be the last man to deny his colleague a courtesy. But the discussion could be resumed when the information called for by the resolution should be sent in. He had no doubt it would be answered immediately. If the resolution had been in the usual form when first offered, so as to preserve that courtesy due to the President, there would not have been a moment's delay. To continue this debate now would be cruel to the people of the United States, as they desired all the information. He would vote against any postponement, and appealed to the Senate for justice. He appealed to Senators not to make the arraignment of these officers until they had all the facts. He would say to the people of the United States that the Senate was prepared to deal with any officer who had done wrong, and apply the proper remedy. Let the resolution be passed now. He hoped no member of the party to which he belonged would hesitate for a moment to vote for it. The information requested he had no doubt would be in by Monday. He was ready to vote for the resolution when first offered by his colleague, with the amendment submitted by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. Conkling.)

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said he hoped it would suit the convenience of his friend Mr. Thurman to allow the resolution to be voted on now. That Senator had the right to close the debate, but that same right would pertain to him when the information should be sent in. He (Mr. Stevenson) cordially concurred in a good deal said by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman.) This was a question above all party questions, unless there was a party of monarchists in this country. He (Mr. Stevenson) desired to speak, and hoped to do so when the information called for should be received. In the whole history of the country no such dispatches had been flashed upon the country as within the past two weeks. He hoped it would not be said that any state of circumstances could authorize an officer of the Federal Army to recommend to the President of the United States to have citizens declared banditti, and then allow him to deprive them of their liberty by drum-head court-martial. He had no party feeling in the matter, and hoped it was a subject which rose above all party ties.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said the gravity of the question before the Senate should prevent anything like heat or passion. He had purposely refrained from saying anything because he was unwilling to thrust himself before the Senate on this question until all the information should be received. This day itself ought to admonish the Senate to make haste slowly. Sixty-one years ago an army officer in New-Orleans arrested a Judge for issuing a writ of habeas corpus, and put him where he could not issue any more. That officer was subsequently fined $1,000, but the fine was remitted. Perhaps if members of this body had been here then, they would have condemned him on a single telegraph dispatch, had the telegraph then been in existence. In conclusion, Mr. Scott urged the immediate passage of the resolution.

Mr. THURMAN said it was a matter of entire indifference to him, so far as his personal feelings were concerned, whether he said one word or not. He had no disposition to thrust his views upon an unwilling Senate, but he had this to say. His colleague (Mr. Sherman) was never more mistaken in his life than when he said this whole debate had been premature. Never was there a debate more timely or more called for. He would say to his colleague that a Federal officer could not enter a Legislature of a State to determine who were the members of that body, without a debate taking place. Such action could not be debated too soon in the Senate of the United States. Whenever an occasion of this kind took place in this Republic, so long as freedom was respected, a debate would take place. He (Mr. Thurman) wanted to speak upon it with coolness and deliberation, but as there was a Senate unwilling to hear him, he would have to withdraw his motion for a postponement until Monday.

SHERIDAN'S BANDITTI.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the first call for military interference in the Louisiana Legislature was from the Democrats to preserve order in the lobby. But that fact had been ignored by the Democratic Senators here. He alluded to the banditti dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, and said the men Sheridan desired to have declared banditti were those men who had covered the South with murder and assassination, burned school-houses, and committed all kinds of depredations. The Democrats might raise this cry of constitutional liberty being destroyed. They might raise it in their subsidized press; but when the story of these fearful outrages in the South came to be fully understood, public opinion would condemn the Democratic Party. He argued that the Republicans had been humane and kind, and had willingly extended mercy to those who attempted to stab the nation. He did not say all the Southern people were bad. There were hundreds and thousands of persons there, whose souls revolted at these deeds of iniquity. He hoped the Senate would begin at the right end, and have the information desired before continuing the debate.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, again referred to the troubles in that State for years past, and said the men whom Sheridan desired to have declared banditti were the same men who had taken the arms from the State and had never laid them down, though commanded to do so by the proclamation of the President. He then read a list of the arms taken from the State, which had never been returned, as follows: Two mountain howitzers, 624 Springfield rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 604 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, and 1,590 bayonets.

Mr. MORTON spoke in favor of his amendment, and quoted from the reports of the committees of Congress, to show that there were armed bands in the South who defied all law. Referring to the banditti dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, he said it was true that Gen. Sheridan did not write like a lawyer. He did not write like some of those on the other side of this Chamber who had assailed him; but while they were studying law, and learning how to argue, Phil. was in the field fighting for his country. He (Mr. Morton) had no doubt there were more men killed for political offenses in Louisiana than had been killed in all the Indian wars for the last twenty years. This whole thing looked to him as if it was a preconcerted plan to exterminate the Republican Party in every Southern State. Then the Democrats would have every one of those States, and all they had to do would be to get one or two Northern States, and thus elect the next President. It had been denied, on this floor, that any such thing as the Kuklux organization existed.

Mr. THURMAN inquired when and by whom such denial was made.

Mr. MORTON said it had been repeatedly denied by the Democrats.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator could not name an instance.

Mr. MORTON, resuming his argument, quoted from the speech of the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Gordon,) of yesterday, as to the peace existing in that State, and said, while he had no doubt the Senator was sincere in his statement, he (Mr. Morton) must be allowed to express his incredulity. He had evidence that 400 negroes in Georgia were deprived of the right of suffrage because they did not pay the school tax.

Mr. GORDON inquired the name of the writer.

Mr. MORTON said it was not very safe to make public the names of the Republicans in the South.

Mr. GORDON replied that the reports of outrages were exaggerated, and said in one instance he was a candidate for office and his opponent was declared to have been elected. A Republican there asserted that unless he was made United States Senator and Superintendent of Roads he would show that Gordon defeated his opponent by six or seven thousand majority. That man was elected United States Senator and Superintendent of Roads too.

Mr. MORTON—Who was that man?

Mr. GORDON—Foster Blodgett.

Mr. MORTON, resuming, said the Republican vote in Georgia had fallen off greatly.

THE PEACEFUL SOUTH.

Mr. GORDON said his predecessor in the Senate, Joshua Hill, was a Republican when he occupied his seat in the Chamber. Since then he had seen fit, for causes which suited him, to change his opinion. No man stood higher in the State than Mr. Hill. He was a man of influence, and when he left the Republican Party many went with him. There were many colored men in Georgia who voted the Democratic ticket. His (Mr. Gordon's) carriage-driver had declared to him that he desired to vote the Democratic ticket, but feared to do so, as he would be murdered by men of his own color.

Mr. MORTON said the language of the Senator from Georgia would do in this debate, but it would hardly do in Georgia or in Faneuil Hall in Boston.

Mr. GORDON said if the Senator meant to say that he (Mr. Gordon) uttered sentiments here which he would not utter in Georgia or in Faneuil Hall, he uttered a libel on his (Mr. Gordon's) character.

Mr. MORTON said the sentiments of the gentleman were not operative.

Mr. GORDON said they were operative.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, also spoke of the peace existing in the South, and especially in his own State.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, asked the Senator (Merrimon) if he remembered a man named Shank, or Shenck, in North Carolina, who had testified before the Congressional Committee that he was a member of the Ku-klux organization, and who had subsequently been made a Judge by the people of that State.

Mr. MERRIMON replied he did, and the district of that Judge was one of the most quiet districts in the State.

Mr. SCOTT inquired if that same Judge had not shot down a negro in the street, and had never been brought to trial for the offense?

Mr. MERRIMON said it was not true that Judge Shank had shot down a negro in the street. The Judge was assailed at his house by a drunken negro, who refused to leave after being warned off. The Judge fired and killed the negro, and immediately went to a Magistrate and surrendered himself. He was tried and acquitted. In conclusion, Mr. Merrimon said there was not a more quiet community than that of North Carolina to-day. They had a Republican Governor, a Republican Judiciary, and a Democratic Legislature, but perfect peace reigned.

Mr. GORDON said the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had spoken of the Democrats carrying Georgia, and the Republican vote falling off. He (Mr. Gordon) would like to inquire of that Senator how it was the Democrats carried Indiana; how they carried Ohio, which State a short time previously gave 40,000 Republican majority; how they carried New-York, how they carried Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, the Keystone State? He (Mr. Gordon) challenged a comparison of the court records of Indiana with those of Georgia, and was willing to abide by the result.

MR. MORTON'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

Mr. THURMAN said all this cry of outrages and White Leagues on the Republican side of the Chamber was to obscure the real question. Did the Senators on that side think they could deceive such men as the Ex-Attorney General, who had signed the call for a meeting in New-York? And another who had signed it was one of the oldest Republican editors. The people of this country could not be deceived. When the Senate got the information called for by the resolution, it would be only half of the facts, but if it contained the one fact that this action of the military in New-Orleans was sanctioned by the President, he (Mr. Thurman) would be satisfied.

Mr. MERRIMON then withdrew his amendment, and the amendment submitted by Mr. Morton was agreed to.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to insert in Mr. Thurman's resolution after the word Senate, where it last occurs, the words "under what circumstances, and," so that the resolution should read as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any portion of the army of the United States, or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers, of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control, or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either of the branches thereof, on the 4th inst., and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof, or prevented from taking the same, by any such military force, officer, or soldier, and if such has been the case, then that the President inform the Senate under what circumstances and by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place, and whether he has any information in regard to the existence in the State of Louisiana of an armed organization hostile to the Government of the State, and intent upon overturning such State Government by force.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted as amended.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE TILL MONDAY.

At the close of the Louisiana debate to-day the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

A REMEDY PROPOSED IN THE HOUSE.

MR. BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS, INTRODUCES A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A LEGAL AND FAIR ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan 8.—The Louisiana question came up in the House to-day, but there was no debate. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee to that State a republican form of government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Elections, and members of the Legislature; that the President shall immediately appoint three suitable persons to superintend such elections; that they shall immediately appoint two competent and suitable citizens of opposite political parties as State Registers, who shall cause a new and complete registration to be made of all legally qualified voters of the State; that the State Registers and Superintendents shall in like manner appoint two Supervisors of Registration in each parish, and that the Superintendents shall in like manner appoint two Commissioners of Elections for each election precinct within ten days of the day of election. The State Registers are to open the returns in the presence of the Superintendents, and to examine, canvass, and compile the same, and the Superintendents are thereupon to make public proclamation of the result of the election in two newspapers of general circulation and of opposite politics. The Legislature thus elected is to meet and organize on the second Monday after this promulgation of the result of the election, and on the first Monday after such promulgation the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers shall enter on the discharge of their respective offices; and the Government thus established is to be recognized by the United States Government as the legal Government of Louisiana. The United States Circuit Court of Louisiana is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses made punishable by the act. It authorizes the President to employ the army and navy to maintain the public peace, to sustain the officers under the act, and to enforce the provisions of the act; and any act of an officer of the State of Louisiana, or of a State court, interfering with the execution of the act is to be treated as absolutely void.

GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS VIEWS UPON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes what purports to be an expression of views by Gen. Sherman upon the existing condition of affairs in Louisiana. The *Republican* says:

In substance the General said affairs in Louisiana wore an ugly look. He hoped, however, that a solution of the difficulties would soon be reached. This state of affairs could not continue much longer. He thought that Congress would soon be compelled to take some action which would compose the difficulties, as far as they could at present be composed. Gen. Emory, who commands the Department of the Gulf, is a good man, an excellent officer of the old school, but perhaps a little timid in interfering in the civil affairs of the State. He (Gen. Sherman) had received orders and communications from Washington, touching the condition of things in Louisiana, which he had forwarded to Gen. Sheridan. That commander had gone to New-Orleans to observe the progress of the civil complications by order of the President, with discretionary authority to assume command of the troops if he should deem it necessary. Gen. Sheridan, he said, is a kind-hearted, noble-minded man, accessible to any who may have a suit to urge. But he is a soldier, also, and does not hesitate to do his duty. If he thought it necessary, and believed it a matter of duty, the City of New-Orleans would be no more regarded than an Indian village. He would not hesitate to level it. That is the kind of a man Sheridan is. But he is also prudent and discreet, and will do nothing to complicate matters or precipitate events. The military could not decide as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the claims of the contending factions; they could only obey orders. It was the province of the judiciary to decide as to the legality of this or that government. The President was an executive officer; he could not constitutionally determine whether this or that party was entitled to exercise the powers of government in Louisiana. He thought the President, having once recognized the Kellogg Government, had made up his mind to sustain it until declared by Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States to be illegal. There is a great problem lying back of all these troubles. The making of laws taxing the people, by a party which pays little or no taxes, is a subject which needs to be handled with great delicacy. As to the question whether a fair election has been or can be held in Louisiana, is a matter for careful consideration. The present condition of society is Louisiana is anarchy. The General thought it was to be lamented that this whole matter had not been brought before the Supreme Court long ago. It would have been easy to get up a case. Any citizen might have questioned the legality of the Government, and declined to obey some State law in which this question was involved. The case could have proceeded before the Circuit Court, until a decision was reached, and then taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. All parties would have submitted to a decision from that tribunal, and thus the whole question would have been disposed of. The interest of party might swerve the judgment of Congressmen, but he regards the present Supreme Court above all such influences, and altogether one of the ablest judicial bodies this country has ever had. No decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has ever been questioned or resisted, and the General said, "I hope the time will never come when the people shall refuse to obey the judgment of that high tribunal."

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Pope, to rank from May 14, 1867; George S. Young, Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry.

Postmasters.—Walter D. Blaisdell, at Plymouth, N. H.; H. W. Fleetwood, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Josiah Pickett, Worcester, Mass.; R. E. Bowen, Milbury, Mass.; D. S. McLoughlin, Fishkill on the Hudson, N. Y.; Richard Oakley, Monticello, N. Y.; Jacob Corlies, Red Bank, N. J.; J. S. Garrison, Cape May, N. J.; J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, West. Va.; A. H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; E. P. Ripley, Ackley, Iowa; J. W. Rhoades, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. Frances E. Lathrop, Columbia, Mo.; Frank Clendennin, Morrison, Ill.; Henry Foulds, Lanark, Ill.; Arthur Fannin, Warren, Ill.; Joseph Taylor, Fort Edward, Wis.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 8.—The Board of Trade held a meeting to-day and re-elected Hon. James Skead President. Delegates were also appointed to the Dominion Board of Trade. Among the questions ordered to be presented to the Dominion Board for discussion was that of transferring the express business of the country to the control of the Postal Department of the Dominion.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

FRESH DETAILS OF THE STATU QUO.

LOMA'S CONDITION—A SERIOUS LOSS—THE CARLIST CAUSE, PAST AND PRESENT—REPUBLICAN DISCONTENT—REVOLT OF MIGUELETTIS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1874.

On my return to this little frontier town to-day I found that all had been quiet here during my absence. I had not for one moment expected that it would have been otherwise, although there are many indications that the Carlists mean to have another try for Irun and Fontarabia shortly, if they have not their hands full elsewhere. As matters stand at present, the weather prevents any organized attack being made by Serrano's troops, but that an important movement is imminent there is every reason to believe. The weather was tolerably fine on the 18th and 19th, and the Republicans took advantage of the opportunity and reinforced their troops at St. Sebastian. Two thousand men were landed there, so that the troops under Blanco at that place and at Los Passages are little under 15,000 men. It is supposed that although the Carlist report of the General's death was not true, yet the Republican statement that he was only slightly wounded is equally false. The truth seems to be that the wound the General received was caused by a ball which entered his back on the right side and passed through the body, slightly grazing the ribs, and then made its exit just above the right thigh, passing in a downward direction. The latest official report I have seen from Madrid states that Loma is "progressing favorably," but, from all accounts, it will be some time before he can again take action in the field; indeed, it seems not unlikely that the Republicans have forever lost the services of one of the best Generals they ever had. Like Concha, who fell upon the field of Aberzuza, Loma's great fault is that he was too brave. Undoubtedly, it gives great encouragement to the men, more especially when they are little more than raw recruits, as was the case at Astiguragua and Urnieta, if their General takes his place among the foremost ranks, instead of directing proceedings from some unexposed height at the rear of the engagement; but it is a sad loss for the troops when they lose their General on account of his excess of bravery. Good officers are scarce enough on both sides in this protracted civil war, and if this had not been the case the Carlist rising would never have attained its present dimensions. Had it not been for the petty squabbles and undignified disputes constantly occurring among the officers surrounding the person of "Carlos VII." it is not at all improbable that he would have reached Madrid some time since. How long he would have remained there is, of course, another thing. It will be remembered that Santa Cruz gave the signal for the present Carlist rising, and that at the time Don Carlos entered Spain there were not more than thirty thousand men under arms in his behalf.

I am writing this letter in a room of a house at Hendaye, where one of the eleven followers with whom Don Carlos crossed over the frontier purchased a couple of dozen hard-boiled eggs in case they should run short of provisions while on their way to join Gen. Lizeragua, at that time the Governor General of Guipuzcoa, and the Marquis De Valdespenas. This is not much more than a year ago, and now the troops under the command of Don Carlos are little short of 120,000 men. Eighteen months since they had no artillery to speak of, and now they can bring some very fair batteries to bear against the Republicans—batteries the guns in which are of the best manufacture, with all the recent improvements; and, what is more than this, the Carlists know how to use them with deadly effect, which is more than can be said of the Republican artillerymen. The officers of the Madrid Government troops were under the impression that really good artillery would have been about as useless in the hands of the Carlists as a white elephant would be to a sea captain, but the damage the guns did at the siege of Irun showed them that their enemies knew how to use their artillery; and had it not been for the blunders committed by the Carlist Gen. Alemany the siege of Irun would have ended very differently from the manner in which it did. It is nothing new, however, for both sides to commit egregious errors, and throughout the course of this war much more has been gained by each side in consequence of its taking advantage of blunders committed by the other than by any well-organized movement of its own.

The change in the weather to-day from hail, rain, thunder, and an occasional wind storm, which, if not a burricane, is a fair imitation of one, to bright sunshine resulted in a recommencement of skirmishing round Irun and St. Marcial. At an early hour firing commenced from the last named place at the Carlists in the mountains behind. The fort at St. Helena also opened fire in the same direction, and a sharp fusillade was exchanged between the Carlists round Mendivil Fort and St. Helena and the Republican garrisons in those two places. The firing continued until nightfall with little or no result, except to let the newspaper correspondents here—who, one and all, have failed in their attempts to get through the snow-blocked passes between here and Estella—know that the Carlists still occupy the country round Irun. The outposts of the contending parties are within a hundred yards of each other at some points, and a constant exchange of shots is kept up. If there should be any signs of a sortie being made by the Republicans, the Carlists at once make off for the mountains. The country round about Irun is tolerably well wooded, so that there is abundant shelter for the retiring Carlists. The mode of proceeding adopted in this guerrilla kind of warfare is that the Carlists fire a shot at the Republicans in their earthworks at one of the different posts they occupy round Irun, and the moment this shot has been fired it is answered by half a dozen Republican bullets, fired in the direction from which the Carlist shot came. As the Carlist has taken good care to shelter himself behind some tree or projecting rock immediately after delivering his fire, the chances are that the Republican bullets pass harmlessly by him, or strike the tree or other place of shelter behind which he has ensconced himself. Day after day, when the weather does not prevent, this cursory firing continues; but it is little better than mere waste of powder, and serves to show the foolhardy manner in which this civil war is being carried on.

There are numerous signs of discontent appearing among the Republican soldiers here. It is well known that at the commencement of the war the soldiers were promised that they should receive their pay daily, and for some time—until the Government coffers were nearly exhausted—this promise was really carried into effect, but for the last three months things have been getting worse and worse as regards the payment of the soldiers, especially the *Miguelettis* or *Voluntarios*, to whom over six weeks' pay is now due. This morning the *Miguelettis* refused to leave Irun and relieve the garrisons at the different Republican forts and outposts unless at least some part of these arrears were paid to them. The refusal did not come from one or two men only, but from the relief guard in a body, who one and all announced their intention of remaining in Irun until they saw some prospect of getting the money due to them. Altogether there were six companies of *Miguelettis* who then mutinied, and there was nothing to be done but to look up the necessary funds for discharging the arrears of pay due to them. In the meantime the garrisons at the outposts were getting annoyed at being kept waiting for the relief until a much later hour than usual. The discontent among the men at St. Helena and St. Marcial almost resulted in an open outbreak. Fortunately the *Commandante* of Irun immediately took steps to find the necessary funds, and three hours after the *Miguelettis* refused to relieve guard they received a month's pay, and at once returned to their duties. Just before sitting down to write this letter I was informed that more than half of the money the men received came out of the pocket of the *Commandante*. We hear by a telegram from Madrid that Messrs. Rothschilds' representative there has advanced the Republican Government a considerable sum of money, which Serrano took with him to the North. This may be a fact, but although it is nearly a fortnight now since the Duke De la Torre arrived at Logrono, and took command of the Army of the North, it does not appear that the soldiers in Irun and Fontarabia have yet received their back pay.

A LETTER TO MAYOR WICKHAM.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1875.

To his Honor Mayor Wickham:

SIR: I have not the honor of being personally known to you, but, as a native-born citizen of this great commercial Metropolis, you will perhaps pardon me for asking a few moments of your attention to a statement of some of the minor ills under which it is suffering. I say minor ills, and if you please I will give an illustration of my meaning: Many years ago, while employed in the public service in Russia, the Minister of the United States was wont to call his servant to him and thus address him: "Ivan, I want you to-day to sweep out the Legation, or rather all those parts of it which lie beneath and behind the furniture, without regard to the centre of the rooms." Now, the idea of my chief was this—that if he could get the corners and out-of-the-way places cleaned, the middle of the rooms would most certainly meet with the same attention. And he was right. Take care of the pence, the proverb says, and the pounds will take care of themselves. So likewise with the administration of the affairs of a great city. Let the little immaterial nuisances—as persons are apt to regard them—when they present themselves singly, be carefully attended to, and the formidable ones will vanish. But to the point. This fine City has been built at vast expense to its citizens, and all of us should see to it that it be not disfigured. There was a time when the peanut and apple stands were of modest dimensions, and did not intrude on the great avenues and streets of the Metropolis, but "*on a changé tout cela*," and now they are conspicuous on some of the most elegant streets and squares. Moreover, their size has so augmented that ten or fifteen feet is now regarded with complacency by the people and the authorities. In some places even large structures are visible, roofed in, and lunches served therein. But the aggressive audacity of the trades-people and truckmen of the Bowery, Chatham, Catherine, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and other avenues and streets, defies comparison with the world! It is safe to say that more than half of the contents of many of the shops along those streets and avenues are upon the sidewalks, leaving, in some cases, a passage-way of only about three feet, while from above are suspended shirts, drawers, and other articles, so that it is impossible for a person to pass without continually crouching to escape a blow in the face or the loss of his hat. And—would any citizen of a foreign State believe it?—there actually exists a public bureau, whose province it is to give, or rather sell, permits to inflict such atrocities on the public! Again. I daily use the public vehicles, which I hope your Honor is not compelled to do. Into the cars and omnibuses huge baskets of soiled linen, oil-cans, paint-pots, hams, and artisans' tools are coolly admitted, even without regard to the crowded condition thereof! But I sicken at the bare contemplation of the innumerable nuisances which have been allowed to fasten themselves upon this great City, until popular government and our civilization have become odious in the sight of order-loving people. I have only alluded to a few of the smaller nuisances imposed on the people of this City; but there exist great cardinal defects, under which we silently groan, because we know that if the small ones are irreparable, what is the use of complaining of others?

Well, I suppose that is so; but then, I should like to invite your Honor's attention to a consideration of two of first-class magnitude. The pavement of a great city is of vast importance to it. There is no sensible reason for stunning the ears of the people by the terrible clatter made by the vehicles which pass over them. Life is insensibly shortened thereby. Now, millions have been spent on all other kinds, why not try the improved McAdam pavement? It is dusty, is the reply; and if so, do we not pay more than one million of dollars annually for street cleaning? Why not employ a portion of this in sweeping and sprinkling them? The destruction of horses alone, for the past ten years, by the use of the present kinds of pavements, would repair the entire City.

Rapid and decent transit is another subject. Why employ horses to drag your cars while there are other safe and noiseless motive-powers imploring you to adopt them? We must finally come to their use; why longer delay? In six months the means could be provided whereby one-half of the population of this City could be carried daily from one end of this island to the other, and furnish each one with a good seat, at a paying cost of four cents. Why are not these things reformed? Why, simply because so doing conflicts with the private interest of a few.

Hoping that you will not regard this letter as officious on my part, but rather as an evidence of the profound interest I feel in the prosperity of my native City, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH.

EXLPOSION AT SEA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF STEAMER GEORGE W. CLYDE OF THE NEW-YORK AND GALVESTON LINE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 6.—The steamer George W. Clyde, of the New-York and Galveston Line, which left New-York at 5 P. M. on Saturday, met with a serious accident to her machinery about 9 P. M. on Sunday. The vessel was about forty miles south-east of Cape Henry, running before a heavy north-east storm, when the tube sheets of her boiler gave way, scalding one of the oilers very badly. The excitement caused by the explosion was intense, and in the confusion a fire was discovered in the engine-room, which was promptly extinguished. When the fire had been subdued the ship was hove to, and shortly afterward anchored in twenty fathoms of water. On Monday morning the steamer Regulator, from Savannah for New-York, hove in sight and was signaled, when she came alongside and towed the Clyde into Hampton Roads, where she now lies awaiting orders. The Clyde had twenty passengers on board, who all speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Pennington and his officers. The oiler who was so badly scalded, named Stephen Lendragon, lingered about ten hours in terrible agony, and then expired. His remains were brought ashore and buried in the Post Cemetery on the beach, about one mile north of the fort. The deceased was a sober, industrious man, about thirty-five years of age, and a member of a Masonic lodge in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside there.

HELD FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—A. J. Andrews, of this city, was arrested this morning by United States Deputy Marshal Nye, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, charged with sending an insulting and defamatory letter to the court relative to a bankrupt case to which he (Andrews) is a party. Andrews was lodged in jail until to-night, when he will be taken to Alexandria, where the United States District Court is in session, for hearing.

A CONTESTED WILL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—In the County Court this morning the will of the late Martin O. Walker was refused probate. The Trustees of the estate have appealed, and the case now goes to the Circuit Court. The will in dispute, which involves about $2,000,000 worth of property, was made by Mr. Walker shortly before his last marriage, which occurred two weeks before his death. By the will he made over all his property to certain heirs and assigns, and by a codicil after his marriage he affirmed this disposition of his property, thus excluding his wife from any portion thereof.

THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The North Pacific Coast Railroad was formally opened yesterday. It is completed from Saucelito to Tomales, a distance of fifty-two miles. The road is intended to traverse the coast counties, which are rich in dairy, agricultural, and timber resources.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION—PLANS FOR FUTURE CONTESTS—PROVISION FOR GREEK AND MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATIONS—EIGHT INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED, AND OTHERS PROMISE CO-OPERATION.

The first annual convention of the Inter-collegiate Literary Association was held throughout yesterday in Room F Fifth Avenue Hotel. President Hubbell called the delegates to order at 10 A. M., and Mr. George R. Van De Water, of Cornell University, was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* Representatives of the following institutions responded to the roll-call: Cornell, Hamilton, Syracuse, Union, Princeton, Lafayette, and New-York University. After a very encouraging address by Col. Higginson on the result of the late contest, Mr. Edwards, of Williams College, reported in behalf of the Standing Committee, the receipt of eight essays for competition, and the entrance of six colleges. He also acknowledged the receipt of $500 from Mr. John Jacob Astor and $100 from Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead. Letters were read from Amherst, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Brown, and Dickinson Colleges, regretting inability to be represented in Thursday's contest. Later, delegates of the College of the City of New-York were presented, and, having ratified the constitution, were admitted into the association. Resolutions were then adopted to the effect that the examinations be held in two departments only—classics and mathematics; that the Standing Committee be instructed to arrange for a competitive examination in Greek before judges whom they shall choose men in no way connected with the institutions represented. These judges shall make awards of honor to two competitors. The examination will be based upon one Greek play, to be announced as early as possible by the examiners, and, in addition, the contestants will be required to translate at sight from some Greek author into English, and from some English author into Greek. The Standing Committee are also to arrange for a competitive examination in mathematics, this to be in analytical geometry. Two awards will be given.

A motion was carried that a special committee of five be appointed to invite the co-operation of a board of gentlemen, not members of the association, in raising a fellowship fund. The Nominating Committee then presented the following names of officers for the ensuing year, and they were on vote declared elected: President, L. Kargé, of Princeton; Vice President, J. W. Elliott, of Hamilton; Secretary, J. Kemlo, of Rutgers; Treasurer, J. L. Amerbach, of New-York University; Standing Committee, J. H. Polhemus, of Williams; George H. Fitch, of Cornell; D. B. Jones, of Princeton; W. A. Wood, of Syracuse University; E. B. Cobb, of Hamilton; [illegible] Reed, of Union; J. C. Tomlinson, of New-York University; Peter H. Milliken, of Rutgers; N. [illegible] [illegible], of Lafayette, and Mr. Crawford, of the College of the City of New-York.

Following the afternoon recess, it was decided, after discussion, that the next contest should take place in this City, on Jan. 4, 1876, the annual convention to be held on the following day.

The Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported the choice of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Col. Higginson, and Mr. Minders, for an advisory committee, and they were unanimously elected.

A motion was carried that the rule governing the contest in oratory be also applied to that in mathematics, namely, that when the number of colleges seeking representation requires it, only one delegate from each be allowed to take part in the contest.

A gentleman from the West then opened a discussion by proposing that arrangements be made for an inter-State or national contest, in which each State should be represented, which should be holden at Philadelphia in connection with the Centennial. The majority of the delegates expressed their entire disapproval of such a project for the present, and a resolution was passed that it was the sense of the convention that such a contest was entirely inexpedient. Mr. Tomlinson, the Treasurer, reported that, after paying the expense incurred in the late contest, over $600 would be turned into the treasury. The convention adjourned subject to the call of the five colleges.

ROUGH WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC.

MAIL STEAMERS DELAYED BY WESTERLY GALES—BUSINESS DISTURBED—SCENES AT THE POST OFFICE.

Rough weather, common at this season on the Atlantic Ocean, now prevails to an alarming degree. Every vessel which arrives brings a story of perilous adventure. The log-books give long records of encounters with stiff westerly winds, gales, rain, hail, and snow-storms and heavy seas. Nearly all the great ocean steamers are more or less delayed. The Hohenstauffen, of the North German Lloyd Line, due here on Tuesday last, did not arrive until yesterday afternoon. She had a rough passage, and was also delayed by a heavy fog at Southampton. The steamer Goethe, of the Eagle Line, due on Wednesday, did not arrive until yesterday, having been delayed one day at Hamburg by the fog. She experienced very heavy westerly gales, attended with rough seas, and snow and hail storms, during the entire passage.

The steamer St. Laurent, due here on Friday of last week, left Havre on the 19th of December, and did not arrive until Thursday, her mail reaching the Post Office at 5 P. M. She had an exceedingly rough passage, and was forced to put into Halifax for a supply of coal.

The Cunard steamer Marathon, which left Liverpool for Boston Dec. 22, did not arrive at the latter port until yesterday morning, and her mail due at the New-York Post Office on Monday last was delayed nearly five days. The agents of the Cunard Line in this City say that the usual weather of this season was the cause of the Marathon's delay. Other steam-ships have reached here on good time, but all bring statements of stormy weather on the ocean. The serious inconvenience to the business community by the detention of the mails, to say nothing of the anxiety of people to hear tidings of friends and relatives, is strikingly apparent at the Post Office on days when the mails are late. The clerks at the windows are besieged by inquirers, and become wearied with reiterating the answer, "Steamer not in." The registered letter department of the office was crowded yesterday with packages of money, bonds, and valuable articles from foreign parts. The Bremen mail contained 879 of these letters, which were being distributed in the afternoon as rapidly as possible. Among the mail steamers not yet arrived and expected every hour, are the City of Antwerp, of the Inman Line, and the Cunard steamer Algeria. The City of Antwerp left Liverpool on Dec. 24, and was due here on Tuesday, and the Algeria left the same port on Dec. 26, and should have reached here, under favorable circumstances, on Wednesday or Thursday last. No fears are entertained for their safety.

THE PRESENT MEDICAL PRACTICE UNSUITED TO CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. Henry A. Hartt read a paper last evening before the members of the New-York Library and Journal Association, at their rooms, No. 107 East Twenty-eighth street, on the "Prevention and Curability of Chronic Diseases," contending that the medical profession of the present day had made too radical a departure from the heroic treatment so prevalent nearly half a century ago, and that too feeble remedies were now in vogue for the proper treatment of acute and chronic diseases. He favored the establishment of a hospital for chronic diseases, where patients could be sent by the physicians to be treated in accordance with practice sanctioned by long experience. The paper was discussed by Drs. Post, Foster, Taylor, and Gawsh, all of whom differered with Dr. Hartt in his conclusions that the practice of medicine was retrograding; and Dr. Hanbury Smith read statistics to disprove Dr. Hartt's assertions. So strong were the manifestations of disapproval of the paper read that the usual complimentary vote of thanks was omitted.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO ARREST THIEVES.

Constable Dorning, of Sag Harbor, arrived with a warrant issued by Justice Tuthill, on complaint of residents of Annagansett, on Wednesday and proceeded to arrest a number of persons who, it was alleged, were taking clams illegally at Napeague. The Constable had but one assistant, and the party being disposed to resist, the arrest could not be effected. Dorning returned to Annagansett and procured the aid of a half dozen men, but when he had returned he found that the party had retreated to their vessel, and he and his force were obliged to take a boat and row out. Upon coming alongside and attempting to board, however, the trespassers some half dozen in number, began to show fight, using handspikes, tillers, hatchets, &c., quite freely. Several of the Constable's party received heavy blows, he himself being hit upon the shoulder. Finding that there was no other way to bring them to terms, Dorning drew a pistol, and fired a shot, which, although it hit no one, had the effect of securing a parley, at the close of which the party agreed to accompany the officer the next morning before the Magistrate. In the morning, however, when going to the shore with a still larger force, the Constable was somewhat astonished to find that the game had flown during the night. Some of the trespassers are known as old offenders, who have boasted that they would not be taken, and other measures will be taken to bring them to justice.

MURDER IN NEWTON, N. J.

John Hughes, a laborer, lived in Ogdensburg, Sussex County, N. J., was lodged in the Sussex County Jail at Newton, Thursday evening, to await the result of injuries he had inflicted upon his wife. Hughes and his wife had for several months lived inharmoniously, and he had been several times arrested for abusing her. On Thursday he entered the house while his wife was engaged about her household duties, and felled her to the floor by striking her on the head with an ax. Mrs. Hughes fell to the floor, and, while she lay prostrate, he dealt her several blows upon the head. He left her thinking that she was dead, and to cover the crime set fire to the house. Some neighbors fortunately discovered the flames before they had made much headway. They broke open the door, and on going into the house discovered Mrs. Hughes lying on the floor and weltering in her own blood. She was unconscious, and medical assistance was immediately summoned. The efforts of skillful physicians were powerless to save her, however. Having accomplished the brutal deed, Hughes went to the hotel in Ogdensburg and imbibed freely. When he had become well intoxicated he began to boast of having killed his wife by beating her brains out with an ax. The villagers satisfied themselves of the truth of his story, and seizing him, carried him to jail. In a conversation with the Sheriff yesterday, he admitted the deed, and seemed proud of his brutal revenge, and expressed his conviction that he will go the gallows for it.

EXPLOSION OF RENDROCK AT PATERSON.

THE SHOCK HEARD FIFTEEN MILES AWAY—LOSS $3,000, BUT NO LIVES LOST.

About three years ago Mr. Rand, of Laflin & Rand, powder manufacturers, invented a new explosive compound of terrific strength, to which he gave the name of "Rendrock." It is a mixture of nitro-glycerine, powder, and acid, and its manufacture is highly dangerous. The firm's powder works are at Mead's Basin, a few miles from Paterson, N. J. Mr. Rand selected a site for his rendrock factory about five miles due west from Paterson, near Upper Preakness, in a hollow surrounded by mountains, a desolate region, of few inhabitants. He threw together, on the side of a hill, five shanties of rough hemlock boards. The largest was used for mixing the compound. The side of the hill had been cut out into two shelves and the shanty built up over them. The upper shelf was used to store acid. Adjoining was the ice-house. Below was a shanty containing an upright boiler for heating the mixing tubs by steam. Near by were a packing-house and a store-house. About 200 yards to the south-east is a small frame building used as a lodging-house by the employes of the factory. Three weeks ago these numbered thirty, but the severe weather reduced the demand for rendrock, and all but ten were discharged.

On Thursday four "messes" were manufactured, each mess containing 300 pounds. When the men quit work they left a quantity of nitro-glycerine in a tub about 4 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep, in the mixing-room. A coil of wrought-iron steam-pipe ran around the tub for the purpose of keeping the mixture at a proper temperature. Five minutes before midnight James Burns, the watchman, who was occupying himself in the boiler-room dipping paper cartridges into melted paraffine to render them water-proof, noticed a sudden glare in the direction of the mixing-room. He went to the window and saw a fire burning brightly behind the tub of nitro-glycerine. He hastened to the employes' lodging-house, and having alarmed them, requested some of them to return with him and attempt to extinguish the fire. All refused. At that instant the window-sashes and doors of the lodging-house were hurled inward, a bright light flashed and a tremendous noise burst through the air, almost stunning the listeners. The explosion tore a hole five feet deep in the shale rock flooring, and blew the mixing-house, the ice-house, boiler-house, and filling-shop to atoms. For 300 yards around the ground is covered with bits of wood and pieces of iron pipe, none of them more than six inches long. The pipe is split and twisted into the most fantastic shapes, showing the terrible strength of the compound. The casks of acid on the top rock shelf were unharmed. An old building some distance away was wrenched out of all shape. A wooden shutter was broken off a window in the packing-house, but not a light of glass was broken in the sash, although the frame was wrenched and the door torn from its hinges.

The force of the explosion seems to have been exerted downward and outward toward the south and west. Persons living 300 yards easterly from the factory neither saw nor felt the noise or shock, while both were alarmingly distinct not only in Paterson and the neighborhood south and west, but even as far away as Hackensack in that direction. Persons who were awake imagined that an earthquake had happened, and those who were roused from their sleep supposed that burglars were around.

Superintendent Knehler says that he cannot account for the fire or the explosion. All connected with the factory are extremely reticent on every point. The office of the owners is at No. 27 Park row, but there is a local agency in Paterson, presided over by Messrs. Richardson & Hill. Several times large cart-loads of rendrock have been stored in a barn in the middle of Paterson over night. Once the authorities compelled its removal to the country. There have been three explosions at Upper Preakness since the factory was started, but the others were explosions of acids. The loss by the present explosion will be about $3,000. Jacob Winne, a flagman at the River street crossing of the Erie Railway, at Paterson, hit [illegible] diverted from his business by the noise, and a passing train struck and killed him.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

MEETINGS IN THE EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH, AND OTHER ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Mr. Walter Pinckney, the President, in the chair. After admitting a large number of new members, referring as many proposals to the Membership Committee, and transacting other business, the by-laws of 1875 were adopted for the government of the association throughout the present year.

Resolutions indorsing the action of President Grant toward Louisiana, branding the acts of the "White League" as outrages upon decency, law and order, and calling upon Congress to take some action in reference to the whole question, were laid on the table, after some discussion as to the expediency of referring them to a committee of five to report on their merits at the next meeting.

A monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 557 Fourth avenue, Ex-Alderman Billings presiding in the absence of the President. The only business transacted was the reading and reception of a report from the Treasurer, giving a satisfactory account of the financial affairs, and a report from Mr. Beatty, showing the Republican gain in the last election in the district over that of the previous year. According to the statement of the total vote furnished by Mr. Beatty, the gain on the Assembly vote over 1873 was 301, and the gain in the State vote 317.

The First Assembly District German Republican Association held a meeting in Greenwich street last night, when action was taken to effect a reorganization for the ensuing year, and the platform adopted by the German Republican Central Committee was indorsed. Meetings were also held by the German Republicans of the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, to reorganize, and most of the former delegates in the Central Committee were re-elected.

INCIDENT OF THE BEECHER TRIAL.

A SHREWD VISITOR—HE ENTERS THE COURT-ROOM IN A POLICEMAN'S UNIFORM.

Among the crowd which surged and struggled at the doors of the court-room in which the Beecher trial was held yesterday, was a young man who displayed more than ordinary energy in his attempts to enter the court. The room was already filled, and the officers had orders to prevent the entrance of persons not having business. Several times the anxious applicant for admission had almost forced his way in, but only to be hurled out when on the point of success. Repulsed but not disheartened, he stepped back to the stairway leading to the jury-room for the purpose of planning a fresh attack. Presently a Police officer in full uniform came along the corridor, and turning up the steps leading to the jury-room divested himself of his coat and cap, and assuming an undress blouse went to the court-room to the building to which he had been assigned. Hardly had the officer disappeared from the corridor when the anxious applicant for admission dived into the jury-room. After a few moments he appeared clad in the policeman's coat and cap. Assuming an official air, he also approached one of the court-room doors, and, selecting one or two of the most inoffensive-looking citizens composing the crowd that surrounded it, he hustled them roughly, and ordered them in the gruffest of tones to "get out of here." The genuine blue-coated gentleman at the door, filled with a feeling kindred to that which makes a baggage-smasher glow with pleasure when one of his fellows demolishes a costly trunk, smiled approval on his associate, and, of course, had no thought of opposing his entrance to the court. Once inside the court the bogus policeman slipped behind the crowd, and unseen, doffing his borrowed plumage, appeared once more in his own proper apparel. The bold trick was not discovered until evening, when the policeman, whose coat and cap had been taken, missed his property, and discovered it rolled in a neat bundle under one of the back benches in Judge Neilson's court. As no one was seen leaving the court-room coatless, it is presumed that the man who took the policeman's coat from the jury-room wore it over his own and concealed his hat about his person.

IDLE HOURS IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Since the 1st inst. the number of persons arraigned at the various Police Courts has been unusually small. Whether this gratifying exhibit is attributable to the recent cold snap, or to the good resolutions formed on "swearing-off day" is a matter for conjecture. The fact that liquor-dealers generally prepare for a dull season at the close of the holidays seems to favor the latter theory. This dull season, they report, extends to the middle of January, and marks the measure of the average drinker's efforts at reform. As is always the case, a dearth of business in one court means nothing to do in all the others. The Judge takes his seat, and the crier shouts "Hats off" to the half-dozen lawyers and idlers in the room. The handful of inmates of the prisoners' box are marched forth, and prove to be of that class known to the Police as "rounders." These disposed of, the magistrate chats with the political magnate or friend whom he has invited to a seat beside him, the clerks gossip, and the officers yawn and furtively snap balls of tinfoil at each other to keep awake. Then the Judge yawns and winks at the crier, who, with the only display of alacrity witnessed during the session, adjourns the court for the day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Rev. B. B. LEACOCK, D. D., will preach.
All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING at 11—"NEGLECT OF THE BIGGER MINISTERS OF LIFE."
SUNDAY EVENING at 7:45:
"THE DAY OF JUDGMENT."
When, where, and how are the Divine Judgments executed upon us? What does the Bible teach us about a future general judgment?

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Rev. WM. W. PAGE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. VINCENT, Church of the Covenant, will preach Sunday evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Services Sunday, Jan. 10.
Bible class by Dr. Thomson, 5 o'clock.
Meeting for young men at 6:30 o'clock.
Service of song, led by cornet and organ, 7:30 o'clock.
Address by Rev. R. Wheatley, 8 o'clock, to young men.
Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, parlors.
Conversational Bible class, for young men only, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.
Meetings for special prayer daily at 3:30 o'clock, Lecture-room. Led as follows:
Monday, Jan. 11, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D.
Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. W. T. Sabine.
Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. Erskine N. White.
Thursday, Jan. 14, by Rev. J. S. Kennard.
Friday, Jan. 15, by Ralph Wells.
Saturday, Jan. 16, by Mr. H. A. Crane.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.
A course of sermons to be given on successive Sunday evenings, at Christ Church, corner of 5th av. and 35th sts., by the Association of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, giving the course of last Winter, upon "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion."
Jan. 10, First Sunday after Epiphany—Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New Haven. Subject—"Religious and Secular Education."
Jan. 17, Second Sunday after Epiphany—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector of the Church of the Atonement, New-York. Subject—"Christianity and Public Morals."
Jan. 24, Septuagesima Sunday—Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., LL. D., of New-York. Subject—"Christianity and the Peace of Nations."
Jan. 31, Sexagesima Sunday—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, New-York. Subject—"The Morals of Trade."
Feb. 7, Quinquagesima Sunday—Rev. George D. Wilder, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y. Subject—"Christianity and Social Classes."
Feb. 14, First Sunday in Lent—Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York. Subject—"Modern Charity—Some of Its Mistakes."
Services at 7:30 o'clock. All interested in these topics are invited to attend.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday, by Rev. Dr. Reid at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Chapman, 7:30 P. M.; Young People's meeting, Sunday evening, 6:30; Lecture, Wednesday evening, 7:45.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and for the next six consecutive Sundays at 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

A WONDERFUL STAR.—BISHOP SNOW, OF the True Church of the Second Advent, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Star of Jacob to Destroy the Children of Seth."

ABBOTT—REV. WILLIAM P., PASTOR OF Washington Square M. E. Church, will preach to-morrow at 7:30 P. M. Communion at 10:30 A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Strangers welcome.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.
Seats free. All welcome.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association will meet on Monday evening next, Jan. 11, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. Addresses by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of Philadelphia, on "Sunday-school Work Among the Freedmen;" by Rev. J. F. Elder, of this City, and by Rev. P. S. Hensen, D. D., of Philadelphia, editor of the *Baptist Teacher*, on "Child Leadership."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning on "The Weakness of the Church and the Power of Christ." In the evening on "The Need Supplied."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st., near Broadway.—Sermon on Sunday morning at 10:30, by the Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson; in the evening at 7:30, will be held the thirtieth anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society of this church, when there will be singing by the children of the Sunday-school, and addresses by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Rev. H. H. McFarland, of the American Seamen's Friend Society. A welcome to all.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Jan. 10, 1875, morning service at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Joseph B. Trevett, of Hagerstown, Md., in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5TH av., above 45th st.)—Service Sunday, Jan. 10, (and every second Sunday of the month.) Morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Litany and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M. Morning sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Howland. Evening sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BETWEEN 13th and 14th sts.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Wm. McDonald Bottome. At 7:30 P. M. a public meeting of Woman's Temperance Association for this City; addresses by several ladies prominently engaged in the work. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 10th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger, Pastor, will preach, morning at 11, and evening at 7:30. Morning subject: "The Choice at the Parting of the Way."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Morning sermon by the Rector of St. James' Church.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services—morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 7th av., corner 54th st.—Preaching, 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor; 7:30 P. M., by Rev. H. D. Ganse, to men.

COOPER UNION—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. George J. Mingins will preach to the people in the Hall of the Cooper Union, to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free: welcome to all.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
28th st., near Broadway.
Preaching SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor,
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
Public cordially invited.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING AT the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d st., corner 4th av.

ECHOES FROM ZION.
"Things New and Old in Sacred Song." Edited by W. F. Sherwin. For prayer, praise, and revival meetings, comprising the leading favorite songs, with many choice new ones. The most desirable collection of devotional hymns and music ever issued. It contains 128 handsome pages. Price, paper, 25 cents, $20 per 100. Boards, 30 cents, $25 per 100. Cloth, flexible, 35 cents, $30 per 100. Mailed at retail prices. Publishers, HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. Box No. 3,567.

ELECTION FOR FOUR DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of New-York City will take place MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., between the hours of 5 and 6, and 7 and 10 o'clock. Active members who have paid dues are entitled to vote.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"John's First Vision in Patmos"—being the first of a series of sermons on the Apocalypse. Young men's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. S. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 10th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 48th st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning, 10:30, annual sermon to children. Evening, 7:30, to young women; subject, "Jesus the Great Friend of Woman." All welcome. Children and young women earnestly invited. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 2d av.—Farewell sermon by the retiring Pastor, Rev. Robert Sloss, at 10:30 A. M. At 7:30 P. M., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will preach, and by appointment of Presbytery, declare the pulpit vacant.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Rev. J. M. Y. Smith, Pastor, will preach on Sunday next at 10:30 and 7:30. Sacrament of Our Lord's Supper after morning sermon. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening, by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Cordial invitation to strangers. Communion at 3:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

HON. WM. E. DODGE AND OTHER prominent speakers will address the children of the Morning Star Mission at their first monthly concert in their new chapel, corner 20th st. and 7th av., at 2:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION
and
HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.
Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach in Howard Mission Chapel, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 2:30. Subject—"Sacredness of the Children's Hour." Singing by the children of the Sunday-school. Services commence at 2:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.
WM. D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Nation's Peril; the Way Out." In the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Lazarus, and the Under World." Strangers invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. FLETCHER Hamblin, Pastor.—Public services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Mrs. Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, will be present. Meetings every evening during the week. Mrs. Smith will remain for ten nights to help. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Public cordially invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. C. M. Johnston, of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Prayer and Aspiration." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Bible-class at 4.

MISS NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL LECture for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st., 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M., Sunday. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st st. and 9th av.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service, 10:30, subject—"Loyalty to Church." Evening service, 7:30, subject—"Immortality of the Soul," the first of a series of sermons on the salvation of the soul. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY CLASS meets THIS AFTERNOON, as usual; also, the SUPERINTENDENTS' CLASS next TUESDAY; the NORMAL CLASS, Dr. John H. Vincent, Conductor, next FRIDAY EVENING at 7:30, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel. All teachers are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51ST ST., west of 9th av.—Rev. D. Henry Miller, Pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"A New Song." Evening subject—"To the Right, or To the Left?"

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, WILL preach in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning and evening. Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"A Sympathizing Saviour." Evening—"Entering Society," being the sixth in the course of Sabbath evening lectures.

REV. L. W. PILCHER, OF PEKIN, CHINA, and Ralph Wells, Esq., of New-York, will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union at the Hanson Place M. E. Church, next Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Solos by Miss Rae, and singing by Sunday-school scholars.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school concert of prayer at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. THOMAS CROWTHER WILL PREACH to-morrow, in the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Neighbors and strangers cordially invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF SEVENTH Street M. E. Church, near the Cooper Institute.—The Praying Band (David W. Price, leader,) will conduct the services Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats all free.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Norfolk Street M. E. Church, between Broome and Grand, will preach on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, on "The Recognition of Friends in Heaven." Seats free.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church in Laight st. on Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. The seats are all free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN THE Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Higher Christian Life."

REV. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, D. D., will preach in his church, Madison av. and 29th st., on Sunday morning and evening. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening at 7:30.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH (AS usual) in church, 5th av. and 29th st., to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Services celebrated at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer at 9. Literary and celebration (choral) at 10:30. Children's service, 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral) 7:30. The Rector will preach.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR. Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Services every evening of the coming week except Saturday. FREE CHURCH. ALL ARE WELCOME.

SAMUEL HALSTEAD'S PRAYING BAND will conduct three services in the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57TH sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Wednesday evening, service and Pastoral lecture at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Congregation, West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. R. Somerville at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M.; and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, PASTOR.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"CHRIST THE DOOR."
Evening:
"THE WIDOW'S MITE."
Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

THE TENNESSEEAN SINGERS WILL GIVE a grand concert in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., this evening, at 7:45 o'clock. Tickets, 30 cents; children, 20 cents.

WEST 25TH STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Sunday by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John M. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.
d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,
Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY Jan. 16, at 12 noon
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Jan. 13 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20 | JAVA........WED., Feb. 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
*KENILWORTH.....Jan. 7 | OHIO..........Jan. 28
INDIANA..........Jan. 14 | PENNSYLVANIA.....Feb. 4
*ABBOTSFORD.....Jan. 21 | ILLINOIS..........Feb. 11
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 26
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Jan 6.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Jan. 20
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Feb. 3
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Dec. 28 | Switzerland, Jan. 9
Nederland, Jan. 21 | Feb. 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Dec. 28 | Jan. 9
Vaderland, Jan. 22 | Switzerland, Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.
ENGLAND..........Saturday, Jan. 23, 6:30 A. M.
HELVETIA..........Saturday, Jan. 30, ——.
——..........Saturday, Feb. 6, ——.
For London direct, Denmark, Saturday, Jan. 16, ——.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT, RECULAUX..........Wednesday, Jan. 13
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23
VILLE DE PARIS, LACRESNEZ..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 26, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS—TO LEASE, plot (50x186 feet) No. 263 West 25th st., with moderate building loan. J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 255 5th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE, 73d st., near 5th av., would rent choice of rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of three or four; no other boarders; a fair price expected; References. Address Box No. 2,672 P. O.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, EAST, BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—Two large square rooms and one small, handsomely furnished, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; references.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place—Two large square rooms, nicely furnished, with all first-class conveniences; also one small room; at moderate rates; breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; desirable rooms on parlor floor; day boarders taken.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs. To let, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished; with or without private table; also other rooms; highest references.

TO LET—NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., A PARLOR floor, with three rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., and private table if required; location excellent; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 113 WEST 34TH ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished front room on second floor, southern exposure, with board; small room on fourth floor. References.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—A FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, to let; also, single rooms, with bath, &c.; breakfast if desired; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 113 WEST.—A large handsomely furnished front room, second floor; southern exposure; with board; small rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-story front room; superior board; house first class. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 124 East 16th st., near Irving place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with or without private table; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR THREE young gentlemen in a private family; sitting-room required; price, about $40 per week; references exchanged. Address T., Post-office Box No. 2,886, stating full particulars. No boarding-house keepers need apply.

A 1 BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife; would prefer to locate between 4th and 14th sts., Broadway and 7th av. Address, stating price and accommodations, HARDWARE, Box 1,134 Post Office.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife, and two small children; vicinity of 14th st. Address EVARTS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail evrey two weeks.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Jan. 9.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, Jan. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
ANDES..........Jan. 9,
For NASSAU, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ATLAS..........Jan. 18,
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, SANTA MARTHA, and SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA.
ETNA..........Jan. 27,
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS..........Feb. 5,
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Saturday, Jan. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 or Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE—POSTPONEMENT.
The new steam-ship CITY OF VERA CRUZ will not leave for Havana until SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER,
Mature experience, with valuable connections in home and foreign Commission Merchandising, seeks connection with capital. Principals only please address G. A., Box No. 132 Post Office Station A.

$5,000.—A RELIABLE AND ABLE down-town business man wishes to represent or form a connection with some manufacturing or other concern; is able to advance $5,000 or more; first-class references, and strictly confidential. Address G. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PERSON WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, to join the advertiser in a profitable business in one of the Territories; satisfactory references required and given. Address N., Box No. 2,501 Post Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL
GRAND BALL
IN AID OF THE
New-York Infant Asylum,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
Academy of Music, Jan. 14, 1875.
TICKETS, $5 each; can be obtained from the Managers, and private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M.; also at the Academy of Music, upon application to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.
Tickets may be obtained of the Managers and at the following convenient places:
Mrs. B. W. SHATTUCK, No. 574 5th av.
Mrs. WM. TILDEN, No. 6 East 43d st.
Mrs. Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Gen. CHARLES SANFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. GEO. W. SCOTT, No. 198 Church st.
Boxes of Mrs. C. L. COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st.

MRS. ROUSBY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AS "THE LADY ELIZABETH,"
LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
TWO PERFORMANCES.
This afternoon at 1:30. This evening at 8.
MRS. ROUSBY,
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS,
will appear in her original character of THE LADY ELIZABETH, as played by her nearly 1,000 times, in Tom Taylor's grand historical play, in five acts,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
produced, after elaborate preparation, with new scenery, properties, costumes, and appointments, and a strong cast, including Mr. George Clarke.
Seats at box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
*** THIS AFTERNOON, 1:30, FIRST ROUSBY MATINEE.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.
MACCABE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
MACCABE THIS EVENING AT 8.
Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue, BEGONE DULL CARE.
Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF PERSONATIONS AND SONGS,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "Love, Beautiful Love," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE, (MALE AND FEMALE,) remaining upon the stage in full sight of the audience.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle 25c.; juveniles under 15 years of age, half price.
Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

GILL. STEINWAY HALL. GILL
Mr. WILLIAM F. GILL, of Boston, in his new lecture, READINGS AND READERS,
With Illustrative Dramatic Readings.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale on and after SATURDAY at the box office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 33 Union square.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CONNOLLY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Connolly, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874.
JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN, Assignee, No. 380 South street, New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate *The New-York Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said John Ockershausen, assignee of the estate of John Connolly, bankrupt aforesaid, according to law.—Dated New-York City, the 10th day of December, 1874.
JOHN FITCH, Register in Bankruptcy.
ja9-1aw3wSa*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles R. Fowler and Edward Fowler, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMIL C. CALM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES HEUSER bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles Heuser, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT— Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, and ALMON MILLER, composing the firm of A. Miller & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, as amended, and section 5,092 of the revised statutes of the United States.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.
JOHN CROMPTON, JOHN C. DICKINSON, } Assignees.
F. C. BOWMAN, Attorney.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GUSTAVUS A. WIEDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER, bankrupts: George W. Wiedenmayer, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said George W. Wiedenmayer, bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
ja9-1aw3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, JR., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward Wight and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Assignee.
ja2-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY M. BARROWCLIFFE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
d26—1aw3wS*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION — THE PARTNERSHIP firm of HELLER, MERZ & CO., manufacturers of Ultramarine Blue, is dissolved from this date. Its former business will be closed by the undersigned only, and the same business will be continued by us at No. 72 William street, New-York, and at the works in Newark.
FRED. HELLER,
HENRY MERZ.
JAN, 6, 1875.
The new firm will sign HELLER & MERZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of DOUGLASS & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. W. DOUGLASS retiring from the firm. W. D. MYERS will sign in liquidation.
GEO. W. DOUGLASS.
W. D. MYERS.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 MAIDEN lane.—Blank-books, Printing, Stationery, Diaries for 1875. Your custom solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.
OPEN TO ALL!
OPEN TO ALL!
THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!
THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM TRIUMPHANT!
INCREASE OF ATTRACTIONS!
INCREASE OF ATTRACTIONS!
DECREASE OF ADMISSION!
DECREASE OF ADMISSION!
The only amusement building in the world affording equal facilities for viewing the entertainment from every department.
Grand Orchestra, Family Circle, and the world-renowned Menagerie and Museum thronged afternoon and evening with the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled in America.
CARD.—Notwithstanding the unparalleled reduction from former prices, the reserved system is still retained, enabling seats to be secured one week in advance. The half price for children under ten, refers not only to Family Circle, but to the reserved departments also.
THIRTY CENTS..........CHILDREN HALF-PRICE
Gives one hour and a half for studying the wonderful Zoological Collection in the vast Menagerie, with two hours for witnessing the Grand Amphitheatre entertainment of thrilling contests in speed upon the Grand Course.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PARIS IN NEW-YORK, AT THE BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE,
and entire company.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
and entire company.
And the new French Opera Bouffe Company from Paris shortly to appear at the Park Theatre.
The music will be furnished by
GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Comprising two bands of 100 performers, under the personal direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.
Tickets and boxes Saturday morning at Decker's, No. 35 Union square; Delmonico's, 14th st.; Box Office of Lyceum and Park Theatres, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway. Tickets, $5.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, AT 8.
Third Symphony Concert.
OVERTURE, Paris and Helene..........Gluck
SCENE and ARIA, second act Euryanthe..........Weber
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 6, D minor, (first time)..........Raff
WOTAN'S ABSCHIED.......... } Walkueren (manuscript)
FEUERZAUBER, (first time) } Wagner.
The vocal part by Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONY No. 5, C minor..........Beethoven
Admission to concert, $1 and $1 50; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS (MONDAY) MORNING at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2, TWO PIECES. SMOKE, and ASSASSIN BARBER. | EVENING AT 8, DOUBLE BILL. ASSASSIN BARBER, and SMOKE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.
Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

THE CHARITY BALL.
(THE TWENTIETH.)
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
THREE DWARFS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Grand Matinée to-day. 2 o'clock.
THREE DWARFS.

A GRAND SACRED CONCERT BY THE world-renowned HUTCHINSON FAMILY, (John, Joshua, Fannie and Henry,) will be given at the Harvard Rooms, on Reservoir square, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
The original and far-famed
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family Matinée SATURDAY, at 2. Seats secured.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," TWELFTH NIGHT, second season.—SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT Situations.—Cooks, laundresses, house-workers, and young girls; also, good colored help, to suit for City or country; German, Swedes; English, French, Irish, &c., promptly supplied, at very reduced wages, by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is a first-class cook in all branches; capable and reliable; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, IRONer, or general house-work; neat, tidy, colored young woman, for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A REspectable woman with good references; is an excellent family cook; is neat in her kitchen and very orderly. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands cooking in all its ways to suit; for City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK, good baker, and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN A club-house, boarding-house, or hotel; also a second cook with her. Call at No. 122 West 26th st.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A STOUT, CAPABLE Scotch girl in City or country at moderate wages; is a good cook and laundress; not afraid of work. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; sixteen months' references; experienced hairdresser and seamstress; by hand or machine; cut and fit; has a quiet and kind disposition; very neat and willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH THE best of references; is a thoroughly competent and experienced laundress; can do anything in her line; is willing, neat; will do some chamber-work. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS or chamber-maid, who can give the best of testimonials; wishes for a place in a good family; wages not so much an object. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL AS first-class seamstress and chamber-maid, or nurse; the best of references for several years; can cut and fit; sews on any machine or by hand. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHman with best of City references; is in every respect an excellent and desirable man; fully capable with horses, harness, driving, &c.; is temperate, careful, kindly, polite, obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and careful, good driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call on or address W. D., No. 4 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful, steady driver and excellent groom; will be highly recommended in every particular; strictly temperate. Call or address J. Q., No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; no encumbrance; aged 30; first-class City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN FLORIST AS FOREMAN in a business or private place; he thoroughly understands the business in all its branches and is capable of taking charge of any place where there is plenty of glass; good reference. Address H. H., florist, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

MEAT-CARVER.—IN A HOTEL OR RESTAUrant; the best of City reference. Address T. H. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A REAL ESTATE BROKER OF twenty-five years' standing in this City, a situation; can command extensive influence, having traveled for the past three years through the West, and just returned to the City, and desires to resume his former business with some responsible person. Address BROKER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SERVANT FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. Apply, with reference, at No. 319 West 18th st.

WANTED.—A STRONG DECENT GIRL TO WORK on a cutting-press; only experienced hands need apply. Address No. 208 William st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS with City references. No other need apply at No. 108 East 31st st., to-day, between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMPLIMENTARY TRIBUTE ON HIS BENEFIT
to
COLONEL MULBERRY SELLERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
John T. Raymond, Esq.:
DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that your very successful engagement with Mr. Stuart, of the Park Theatre, is drawing near its close, are unwilling that *Colonel Sellers* should leave the scene of his first triumphs without some public tribute to the skill and power with which you have given "a local habitation and a name" to a dramatic type as new and as amusing as it is true and instructive. For many years past Mr. Stuart has enjoyed an honorable repute for the cultivated taste and the liberal love of the dramatic art which he has displayed in his career as a manager. It is no more than just, therefore, that he should have been so fortunate as to secure, in the first place, a fresh and genuine dramatic sensation, racy of the American soil, in the character of *Colonel Sellers*, as conceived by its distinguished and accomplished author, "Mark Twain;" and, in the second place, to find an artist so thoroughly able as you have proved yourself to be to interpret the most delicate shades of the author's conception, and to invest the whole with such life and reality as have already made it familiar as household words throughout the land.
In recognition alike of your signal merits and of the favorable auspices under which those merits have been brought before the public, we beg leave to tender to you the usual courtesy, but with more, believe us, than the usual cordiality, of a complimentary benefit on Friday evening, Jan. 8. And we are your obedient servants,
Wm. H. Wickham, Mayor, | W. R. Travers,
W. Butler Duncan, | William T. Bloodgett,
Charles P. Daly, | Thomas J. Creamer,
George Shea, | Edwin R. Meade,
S. L. M. Barlow, | A. Oakey Hall,
W. H. Hurlbert, | W. Holly Hudson,
Sidney Webster, | George McClean,
Robert C. Hutchings, | E. B. Wesley,
H. Wilder Allen, | J. Van Shaick,
Whitelaw Reid, | Leonard Jerome.
To his Honor Mayor Wickham, and the Other Gentlemen Undersigned:
GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for this crowning compliment you offer me in indorsing with such gracious kindness my farewell benefit, fixed for to-morrow night. In your remarks upon the advantage I enjoyed in securing so genuine a dramatic sensation, racy of the American soil, and being enabled to introduce it under such honored auspices, you interpret with accuracy my feeling. Every circumstance has contributed to render my engagement in every sense a happy one, and I count not among the least of those your tribute, of which I may well feel proud, and shall ever entertain an abiding remembrance.
I remain, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, your respectful servant,
JOHN T. RAYMOND.
NEW-YORK HOTEL, Jan. 7, 1875.

PARK THEATRE. LAST DAY.
LAST SELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST SELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST SELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST SELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST SELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
of
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Matinée, 2 P. M. Evening, 8.
MONDAY, JAN. 11.
Inauguration of the SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA, when will be performed (first time) Bazin's charming opera comique,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE,
played for 200 nights at Paris.
Rentree of the great favorites,
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI,
Messrs. DE BEER, DUPLAN, VALERIE, and first appearance of the renowned tenor,
Mr. DE QUERCEY.
Full chorus and orchestra.
Box-sheet open at theatre from 8 till 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
ONLY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30,
and
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 8.
THE PALACE OF TRUTH!!
MONDAY NIGHT,
Jan. 11, first production here of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE!!
which has been many weeks in preparation, and will be offered as Mr. Daly's ANNUAL SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL for the present season, with
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as SHYLOCK,
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ as PORTIA,
and with Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Miss ANNIE GRAHAM, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, and the rest of the company in the other leading characters.
All the MUSICAL EFFECTS, the SOLOS, DUETS, SERENADE, &c., will be retained, and the SCENERY and COSTUMES will be of the most magnificent order.
The play itself has been
REMODELED
after the PARISIAN example, and will be offered in a series of TABLEAUX, EACH ACT being arranged within a SINGLE SCENE.
*** Box-sheet now open.
*** Shortly, a STIRRING PARISIAN NOVELTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1:30, fourth matinée of THE TWO ORPHANS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS
EVERY NIGHT and for this (SATURDAY) MATINEE of its SECOND WEEK,
Charles Dickens' charming story,
☞ LITTLE EM'LY. ☜
The cast of characters is exceedingly strong, including the popular actor and author,
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
who will give his inimitable impersonation of the part of WILKINS MICAWBER,
as performed by him at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over four hundred consecutive nights.
The delightful play is superbly illustrated—the principal pictures being the illuminated Cathedral, The Ark on the Sands, The Storm Scene and Shipwreck.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
J. B. JOHNSON,
Champion Swimmer of the World.
THE GARNELLAS,
in double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
BURTON STANLEY, the lyric star.
Miss Blanche Ellerman, Gus. Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Rickey and Barney, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT, JAN. 9.
Miss Anna R. Bulkley, contralto; Herr Ch. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. E. L. Ellison, organist; Sig. E. Agramonte, conductor; Miss Lina Luckhardt, pianiste; Mr. Leon De Vay, violinist.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, with extra charge, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at Gurley's, under the hall.

CARD.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated musician, (formerly Musical Director of Booth's Theatre,) is now engaged only at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's. Mr. MOLLENHAUR gives his personal attention to pupils.

MISS SARAH F. SMILEY, BY INVITATION of the Ladies' Christian Union, will give a Bible lesson daily this week, at 3:30 P. M., in the chapel of Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th av. and 34th st. All are invited.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure, and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during this week. Monthly installments received on Pianos, $10 to $20; Organs, $5 to $10; second-hand Instruments, $3 to $6, monthly after first deposit. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

PACIFIC MAIL.

THE INVESTIGATION IN WASHINGTON.

WHAT WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY—MR. PARSONS' CONNECTION WITH THE SUBSIDY—MR. SCHUMAKER ON THE STAND—IRWIN TO GO TO JAIL TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Ways and Means Committee will continue to-morrow, the Pacific Mail investigation, and some important revelations are expected, or at least hoped for. Charles Abert is under obligations to appear and continue his testimony, and the committee hopes that he will give the names of the persons to whom he made disbursements. If, however, he should refuse, the case will be brought before the House on Monday, and he will be promptly dealt with. It is generally believed that he has not the stamnis to reist the order of the House far enough to allow himself to be put in jail.

Mr. Parsons appeared before the committee to-day, and read a statement of his connection with the subsidy business. It seems he wrote arguments, collected statistics, checked off the rolls of the House and Senate, so as to designate the votes that were for the subsidy and those that were doubtful, and helped to get the material for this check list by personal conversations with members and Senators. For all this work he received $13,500. He swore that he knew nothing about any persons that were employed in corrupting members of Congress, and that he made no disbursements of money to members or others. He had been attorney for Stockwell for many years, and his whole connection with subsidy business had been perfectly legitimate, and through arrangements with Stockwell personally. Parsons made a better case for himself than some of the accused persons are likely to do; but his own admission he was in the lobby business, and while he was retained as an attorney nobody doubts that his fees were intended as payment for his personal influence with members of Congress whom he knew, and to whom his office as Marshal of the Supreme Court gave him access, more than for any statistics or information about the cost of steam-ships in this country and on the Clyde. Stockwell was no doubt paying him for his supposed influence, and that is precisely what all lobbyists are paid for.

John G. Schumaker appeared before the Committee, and proved to be the most entertaining witness that has been examined. The substance of what the committee got from him, after a wearisome examinanon, was that he took his $275,000 check to the Brooklyn Trust Company, and, by direction of some client, who it is supposed, was Irwin, got it broken up, as he says, into smaller checks, and he ordered it sent by the Trust Company to certain other clients in the City of New-York. He claims to have received only about $10,000 for his own services, and to have had the rest distributed to his "clients", in New-York. He admits having drawn the last for one of the $50,000 checks, and he distributed it by direction of his "client." The two $50,000 checks which passed through Jay Cooke & Co.'s Bank, he says he did not collect. He is not sure whether he will refuse to disclose the names of various parties to the transactions, though he thinks he will not do it unless he is compelled to. Ho sets up the relation of client and attorney as excusing him from testifying. The committee expects to continue his examination to-morrow.

There is reason to believe that King is keeping out of the way, and that he will not voluntarily come before the committee. Irwin has not yet been taken to jail. The Committee on Ways and Means are going in the morning to examine the quarters that have been assigned to him in that building, and then to see him, and it is expected that he will be taken to the Jail to-morrow. He makes two points to-day, which he desires to be laid before the public. One is, that contrary to all precedents, the order for his commitment contains no provision for release. It is, therefore, not a detainer to answer, and even if he should offer to answer, he might not be released. The second point is, that the order for him to appear before the House requires him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and the resolution committing him to a place of punishment indefinitely is a punishment, and is inconsistent with the prior order of the House.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

CONGRESSMAN PARSONS' STATEMENT ABOUT THE SUBSIDY—HIS CONNECTION WITH IT—WHAT HE RECEIVED FOR HIS SERVICES TO STOCKWELL — CONGRESSMAN SCHUMAKER'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Committee on Ways and Means met to-day at 11 o'clock, and resumed the Pacific Mail investigation.

Richard C. Parsons, the present member of Congress from the Cleveland, Ohio, District, being asked if he knew anything about the procurement of the increased subsidy in 1872, answered in the affirmative, and proceeded to read a statement, of which the points are as follows:

About three years ago witness was employed by Mr. Stockwell as his lawyer to aid him in presenting to Congress the application for an increased subsidy. This arrangement was made with Mr. Stockwell individually, he being an old friend and client of his in Cleveland, where both resided. In pursuance of this arrangement, witness devoted much time and labor to the collection of statistics and the preparation of an argument in favor of the measure, proving its value and importance to the commerce and ship-building and other interests of the country. He openly did all he could to urge this measure upon individual members of Congress, never asking any one for his vote, but securing attention to the facts and arguments presented. His connection with this matter was well known in Ohio, as well as in Washington, and was not in any way concealed. He received for his services and expenses $12,000 from Mr. Stockwell, and he thinks also $1,500 from Mr. Irwin by draft on New-York. He paid no portion of this money to any one else, except $1,500 to his brother-in-law, who rendered him valuable service as his clerk in gathering statistics, &c. Two thousand dollars of this amount was for traveling expenses, printing expenses, &c., and his fee consisted of the remainder, namely, $10,000. Witness had no knowledge whatever of any members of Congress receiving money or being approached corruptly, or that Irwin was expending any money in that or any other way, except for household expenses.

Mr. Parsons was examined at considerable length, and confirmed by his answers all the foregoing statements. His testimony was given under oath.

THAT CHECK FOR $275,000.

Mr. John G. Schumaker was then sworn, and testified that, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, he had been an attorney for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and also for Stockwell and Irwin individually.

Q.—Did you, in May, 1872, have in your possession a check drawn by Richard B. Irwin for $275,000? A.—I had a check for that amount given me by a client, in confidential relations, and I am under the impression that this check was drawn by Richard B. Irwin.

Q.—Did you receive this check from Richard B. Irwin? A.—That question relates to confidential relations between client and counsel. I would like to tell you if permitted by my clients.

Q.—What portion of this amount was for your personal services? A.—In the neighborhood of $10,000.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE MONEY.

Witness then testified that he took this check to the Brooklyn Trust Company by direction of his client, and converted it into checks, which, by the direction of this client, were sent by the Brooklyn Trust Company to another client. After considerable questioning and repeated protests on the part of witness against invading the privileges of confidential communications, witness finally stated that the three checks for $50,000 each, which were drawn from the proceeds of this $275,000 check, were sent to the Pacific Mail Company in New-York.

Witness further stated that the remaining $125,000 was, by mistake of the Brooklyn Trust Company, placed to his individual credit on their books, and that he therefore drew out all this sum, except $10,000, by his individual checks, and sent them all at one time and in one direction, by order of his client, to parties whom his client designated.

Q.—Will you give the names of the persons among whom the $115,000 were distributed? A.—I cannot without the consent of my client.

Q.—Was that he therefore drew out all this sum, except $10,000, by his individual checks, and sent them all at one time and in one direction, by order of his client, to parties whom his client designated.

Q.—Will you give the names of the persons among whom the $115,000 were distributed? A.—I cannot without the consent of my client.

Q.—Was that the check you gave you these instructions the same person, or being, or entity, from whom you received the check for $275,000? A.—That is a question of law, and, besides, it is going into confidential relations.

Q.—What instructions were given you as to the disposition of the avails of the $275,000 check? A.—I am not at liberty to state. I would like to tell you if I could. I have tried to obtain permission, and have not got it, and (excitedly) I would be willing to go out of Congress, if need be, to preserve my professional honor and continue to be able to stand up as a lawyer and look my brother lawyers in the face. I want to say, however, that, although I drew the money on the $50,000 check cashed by Riggs & Co., I did not draw the two checks from Jay Cooke & Co., and I never bribed or attempted to bribe any member or officer of the Forty-second Congress.

Mr. Dawes asked a number of questions, repeating in various forms the inquiries which witness had declared he could not answer, at which Mr. Schumaker manifested great impatience, and told the Chairman that he had no right to ask such questions, that as a lawyer he ought to know better, &c.

Mr. Beck remarked that it was evident the witness intended to place himself in conflict with the committee, and wished to have the matter brought before the House to pass upon the issue and compel him to answer it if it saw fit to do so.

The committee at this point, it being nearly 12:30, adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, and will probably have a secret session this afternoon.

PACIFIC MAIL INCIDENTS.

EFFECT OF THE TREASURER'S STATEMENT—A REPLY MADE IN THE FORM OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY MR. NIEBUHR IN DECEMBER—OPINIONS OF DIRECTORS.

The statement of Mr. Charles C. Niebuhr, the late Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in THE TIMES of yesterday, exposing the rottenness of that corporation, created a profound sensation. The general impression was that Mr. Niebuhr's figures were correct, but the effect upon the company's stock was barely perceptible, owing to the fact that the information they gave had been discounted. "They merely confirm," said one gentleman, "what everybody knew already." In the offices of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company the utmost indifference was manifested in regard to the disclosures. Mr. Talcott said that none of the Directors or employes had read the statement, and none of them knew what it contained. He cared nothing whatever about it; it could in no wise affect the company, as it could not possibly be true, and nobody would put any credence in it. Mr. Talcott, however, declined to point out any inaccuracies, that THE TIMES might make corrections. In order to show their falsity, Mr. Talcott would be obliged to refer to numerous account books, and that was a somewhat more burdensome task than he cared to undergo for nothing. The less there was in a newspaper about a steam-ship company the better for the company. Witness the Cunard Line, the Williams & Guion Line, the Alexandre Line, and others which the newspapers let severely alone; they are all prosperous. The difficulty was that the stock of the Pacific Mail Company was used on the market for speculation, and continual reports in regard to its condition were necessary to the purposes of the gamblers. The value of the stock would instantly advance seventy-five per cent. were it withdrawn from the Stock Exchange altogether. It was only necessary to know that the company is in a sound financial condition.

Notwithstanding this assumed indifference, the very first action of the Board of Directors yesterday morning was to manifold the following letter, which was extensively distributed:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1874.

To the President and Board of Directors of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Underhill has completed his examination of the books of the company in continuation from the date of the statement of the Auditing Committee of Sept. 17, 1874, to 1st inst. He has proved the correctness of our entries. His statement, however, which covers only the present and future liabilities of the company, would be necessarily incomplete as a report to the stockholders, without an accompanying statement of the assets, property, and resources of the company. This I expected to have been able to have submitted to you ere this, but the books of the company having been sent to Washington, I am unable to complete it until they are returned to us. Meanwhile, it is but proper that you should be informed, for the benefit of the stockholders, that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has earned, in the regular course of business, since May 31, 1873, upward of $1,500,000 over and above all receipts from outside sources, (by which I mean sales of stock, ships, &c., &c.,) and from all sources has disbursed upward of $4,400,000 during the same period. This sum includes $1,000,000 expended on extraordinary repairs of ships, as also the amount paid on seven iron steamers now in service; $300,000 which has been paid on account of the three iron steamers the company is now building; $272,000 for insurance on ships, &c., all of which I hope to submit at an early date more in detail, as an accompaniment, probably, to the valuable statistical report of the company in preparation, and soon to be issued.

CHARLES C. NIEBUHR, Accountant.

Other Directors of the company adopted similar tactics to those of Mr. Talcott regarding the statement of Mr. Niebuhr. Mr. Scott said that all the action that would be taken had already been taken. They were unanimous in their purpose of sustaining Mr. Hatch, who is at present absent in Washington. Mr. Alexandre, owner of the Havana Line of steam-ships, was the only Director who would acknowledge that he had read the statement. He thought it was very ill-advised, to say the least, on the part of Mr. Niebuhr to take the action he had taken, considering that he is still under pay of the company, and therefore virtually one of their employes. "Mr. Niebuhr forgets," continued Mr. Alexandre, "to credit us with the $300,000 which we have paid to Mr. Roach on account of the new ships he is building for us. He also charges us with two amounts of $150,000 and $600,000, which will come due on these vessels next year, but he omits to state that when these amounts are paid we will be entitled to place them among our assets. I grant that we have been spending large sums of money. People who do not know what the construction of vessels like the City of Tokio and the City of Peking cost, do not know how they absorb money. They have been elephants on our hands. Why, the insurance on those vessels alone has cost considerably more than $100,000. If our cash is decreasing, it is going to pay our debts. Our policy is to reduce our expenses and get rid of our liabilities, and we are doing that as rapidly as possible. It is only a question of time with us. When we have the three ships now building for us at work, along with the two that have already been built, we will have a fleet that will earn a great deal of money. What if San Francisco we have eight blocks of valuable real estate, which, with our dockage there, I am informed, is worth at a low estimate $1,500,000, more than sufficient to sweep away our liabilities. A dead set has been made against the Pacific Mail Company, when it should be a matter of pride with every American to sustain the only important American line of steam-ships in existence. It is all the fault of those fellows in Wall street. They can hammer stocks down to ten cents on the dollar if it suits their purposes. They should be required to do as they do in England, where there is a law requiring a man to exhibit a certificate of stock made out to his own name before he can offer it for sale.

THE SUBSIDY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in an evening paper of yesterday, headed "Queer Book-keeping," "A Stockholder and Book-keeper," after referring his mind with regard to my abilities as an accountant, adds: "I take one or two items" to prove "his want of correctness."

He says: "In his statement for January, 1875, which he gives a month in advance, he takes in everything, no doubt, he could think of due by the company, including the payment of $75,000 to John Roach on Jan. 28, but conveniently omits the amount of the subsidy for the month of January."

My reply to the above is, that the subsidy for the month of January is not payable, neither is it paid, until April 1, and therefore cannot be an available cash asset for January.

Again he says: "In his 'eight months'' statement, in advance, from Dec. 31, 1874, he makes the same error, by only including the subsidy to July 1, when it should be to September."

The same cause acts in this case as in the former one, viz.: that the subsidy for July and August is not payable nor paid until Oct. 1, and cannot be treated as an available cash asset in July or August, unless, indeed, the company get an advance upon it, pledging the subsidy as collateral, as has been done several times. Again he says: "Why does he not include the Central American and Mexican mail services for the eight months, in place of cutting the earnings from these sources off at Dec. 1, 1874."

If my anxious friend and brother book-keeper will examine my statement he will find that I do not extend the amounts due from those Governments, as it is doubtful how much of it will be paid; and, as I understand it, no contracts now exist with the Central American States, with one exception, and that the company is bound to carry out for two years without pay.

A contract was made with the Mexican Government whereby the company were to receive $4,500 per month for mail service, but my last advices were that they refused to act under it, from some technicality in one of the provisions, and for non-performance of the service as agreed upon; therefore I did not include any receipts from them for the next eight months.

I will merely add that I cannot understand why any one's "correctness" or "incorrectness" as a book-keeper should be called in question in "making estimates" like the foregoing. C. C. N.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875.

PRINTING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

ARGUMENT IN BEHALF OF THE NEW-YORK BANK-NOTE COMPANIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard made the concluding argument in behalf of the New-York bank-note companies before the Committee on Banking and Currency, upon the resolution of the House directing the committee to inquire and report upon the most economical and secure method of printing the securities of the United States. Mr. Hubbard said that the largest portion in number of these securities were originally printed by the bank-note companies, and that during this period no loss ever occurred to the Government; that subsequently, from 1863 to 1869, these securities were entirely prepared in the Treasury, and during this time many irregularities and discrepancies arose, and considerable loss was sustained by the Government, the total amount of which would never be known. These losses led to the appointment of a joint committee by Congress in 1869, which, after great deliberation, advised that to give the greatest security the backs of all bills should be printed by one establishment, the faces by another, and the seal by the Treasury. Mr. Hubbard said also that Secretary Bristow had proposed a return to the system tried from 1863 to 1869, but abandoned it for the reasons given. The bank note companies had offered to perform the work now done in the bureau at one-third less than the amounts charged on the books of the bureau as the cost of the work, or any part of it at the same proportionate reduction. This fact answered the first inquiry submitted to the committee, and showed that the work could be done cheaper outside the bureau than within. If the work were done in parts by three different establishments, each having separate plates, and no one of the companies being able to perfect a single impression without the concurrence of the other establishment, and also the Treasury Department, it followed that such a system afforded greater security than if the whole work were done by any single establishment, even if that were the Treasury Department. All the plates must in such a case be kept under one roof, and all the employes under the control of the Superintendent of the bureau. At the close of the argument Mr. Hubbard read an extract from a communication of the Secretary of the Treasury dated Dec. 19, saying that "he was informed by the officers of this department that since the adoption of a special paper, and the system of checks, the Government has not lost a piece of the special paper the size of a ten-cent note." Mr. Hubbard thereupon produced 100 sheets of this special paper to show that the registers, checks, numbers, and accounts were incorrect, as the books of the department were balanced and gave no account of the loss of these sheets. When asked to state how the sheets came into the possession of his clients he referred the committee to the Superintendent of the bureau, to whom the facts relative to it were, he said, known.

It is understood that the committee will meet to-morrow, when the Superintendent will be present and examined in regard to this paper, which, in the meantime, is locked up in a safe under the custody of the committee.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PARTICULARS OF THE COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The collision near Washington last night on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was occasioned, it is said, by mismanagement on the part of the switch-tender. Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning a train with Superintendent Duberry arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot from the scene of the disaster, bringing the body of the postal clerk, Thomas Fayman, whose parents reside in this city, and an injured man, who was removed to the Providence Hospital. The remains of Fayman, which are burned to a crisp, nothing but the trunk remaining, were placed in a coffin and put in the baggage-room of the depot to await the Coroner's inquest. The only thing saved from the burning cars was the express box, but it was so much injured by the fire that the money inside was destroyed. Every effort was made to save Fayman, but the flames gathered so fast around the cars that his friends were obliged to leave him.

It is now stated that the entire Northern mail from Washington, including the accumulated day's mail from the South, excepting one pouch and a canvas bag for Baldimore, was destroyed by the burning of the postal car.

It is believed that the mail agent, Mr. Fayman, was crushed to death before the car took fire. He was about thirty years of age, and son of the local Post Office agent of this city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The mail, it is said, consisted of 6,800 pounds of registered letters, newspapers, and other matters, all of which was burned up. The people at the Jersey City depot relate that the train, No. 14 on the Pennsylvania Railroad schedule, left Washington at 9:15 on Thursday night, and consisted of the engine and tender, one Adams Express car, one mail car, one baggage car, two passenger coaches four sleeping cars, and one parlor car. The number of through passengers for New-York was forty-seven, and the passengers for Baltimore and Philadelphia brought the number up to sixty.

Seven miles north of Washington, at Benning's Station, Md., the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and a heavy freight train, drawn by a ten-wheeled "camel-back" engine, was standing on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, pausing for the Washington express to cross its track. The express train was speeding at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, when, arriving at the crossing, the engine suddenly veered to the left, and the engineer saw to his horror that a misplaced switch had turned him on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, and that he was rushing on to the freight train on that track. He applied the air-brakes and slackened the speed of his train to some extent, but an instant later the two locomotives came together with a shock that sent them both off the track, and the express car telescoped into the mail car. The lamps were capsized, and the mail car took fire.

The mail car was in charge of Mr. Steck, Chief Clerk, who was assisted by Agents John A. Smith, G. T. Fayman, and Edward Plant. In addition to these, H. K. Southwick, Chief Clerk of the Northern Central Railway Post Office, was in the mail car as a passenger. The clerks were busily at work when the shock came, and the concussion threw them into terrible alarm and confusion.

A MURDERER'S FATE.

EXECUTION OF LEWIS ADAMS FOR SHOOTING RICE WILSON.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8.—Lewis Adams, colored, was executed to-day, at Pittsylvania Courthouse, for the murder of another negro, named Rice Wilson, on the 27th of June last. The crime was committed at a house near Cascade, a village in Pittsylvania County, in which a party of negroes, including Adams and Wilson, had been playing cards all night. Toward morning the mysterious disappearance of some money for which these two had been playing caused a dispute, in the course of which Adams accused Wilson of stealing it. The latter denied the charge, when a search of the whole party was proposed. All agreed but Wilson, who declared he was innocent and refused to be searched. Adams then became violent, but the others interfering, a personal encounter was prevented, and he went off threatening vengeance. He proceeded to his home, about half a mile distant, procured a gun, and returned. The party with whom he had spent the night were still at the house, and, seeing Adams' belligerent attitude, endeavored to stop him from shooting Wilson. They failed, however, and Adams fired, the charge entering Wilson's body, inflicting wounds from which he died in an hour. Adams was arrested and committed to jail, where he remained until October, at which time he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. Since his conviction Adams has exhibited a stolid indifference to his fate. Yesterday he was baptized according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The execution took place at 1 o'clock today, and it was witnessed by a large crowd. Rev. Mr. Nelson, of the Episcopal Church, preached the funeral sermon, and Adams then made a rambling and incoherent address to the crowd. He was cut down in twenty minutes.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

REVIVALS THE LOWER FORMS OF RELIGION, BUT BETTER THAN LETHARGY.

At the usual weekly prayer-meeting held last evening in Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher made interesting remarks in his discourse upon the subject of revivals. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity. Mr. Beecher commenced by referring to the extreme views entertained of the Bible and of religion. He said there were those on the one side who suppose that the Bible and religion were artificial agencies, by which was meant that they were the divine application of common and visible things, and that they were not in any proper sense divine; that being mere enthusiasms, it was inferred that they had no basis in philosophy; that they did not stand in sound thought and knowledge; that they ran to mere emotion and effervescence; that the community was driven up as the sea by the strong wind into waves and that it subsided again, when the apparent benefit passed away, and things were left as they were before. That was one extreme, and it was a mistaken extreme. The other extreme was where men looked upon revivals of religion as almost the only proper method of instrumentality by which to spread the Gospel. And very largely men thought of revivals of religion after the patterns of some one in which they had been themselves engaged, in which they had been very powerfully wrought upon. They not only felt these to be almost the only useful method, but also that, in employing these instrumentalities, they should fall into the same type, the same modes which they remembered. But he desired to say that he regarded revivals as springing just as much from the nature of human nature and of society as any other product of civilization, and because they followed from the application of natural law that took nothing whatever from the sacredness of divinity. If he preached the law of God to men's understanding, and they took it in by the operation of the natural laws, he would, ask did that divest it of any excellence whatever? Was it any less sacred because it operated by natural laws, or did it require that things should be thrown down from heaven to men to make them divine? That was a notion prevailing in ignorant times, but which could never prevail in an intelligent age; and because revivals were produced by the operation of natural causes, we should not, therefore, think less reverently of God's work, or less of the fruit of the Divine Spirit. He did not hesitate to say that revivals were got up. But so was business, so was everything else. Of course they were got up, and there was nothing worth having in life that was not procurable in that way. Revivals were but the lower forms of religion, and were immeasurably better than lethargy. He referred to the great influence which large bodies of men exercise upon each other, when bound up by a common feeling of patriotism which nerves them on to deeds of the noblest and most self-sacrificing character, and he believed it was perfectly proper to make use of the same agencies in advancing the interests of religion.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECKED IN PORT—A SHIP CAPSIZED AND TWO VESSELS MISSING.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—The ship Grey Eagle, owned by Thomas Whitridge & Co., of this city, capsized and sunk this morning at Chase's Wharf, at the foot of Caroline street, while being towed across the slip to the opposite dock. The tug Vigilant was carried under by the ship, and now lies under her. The top-spars of the ship were carried away. The damage, probably, will amount to several thousand dollars. No lives were lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—During a fog yesterday the steamer Yosemite ran into and sunk the steamer Reform in the bay. No lives were lost.

The schooner Emily R. Farnham, it is feared, is lost, with all hands—five passengers and a crew of six. She left here for Crescent City on the 20th of November, and has not since been heard from.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 8.—The brig T. Helen, laden with fish and bound for Demerara, sailed yesterday, but on account of bad weather the Captain decided to return, and while making the harbor last night in a severe snow-storm the vessel went ashore in Herring Cove Head. The crew were rescued, but the vessel and cargo are probably a total loss. The vessel was insured in local offices for $8,000, and the cargo for $12,000.

SNOW-BOUND.

A TERRIBLE STORM IN KANSAS—RAILWAY TRAVEL IMPEDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOLOMON, Kan., Jan. 8.—A terrible storm of wind and snow has been raging here for some time. The weather is bitterly cold, the thermometer marking the temperature at 7° below zero. A perfect hurricane prevails, and the snow is packing so as to interfere seriously with travel. The eastern bound express, due at 7:15 this morning, has been snowed in fifteen miles west of Ellis, and it has not been extricated.

FLORIDA.

DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANIZING THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 8.—This morning a Republican delegation waited upon Acting Gov. Stearns, and requested him to take a seat in the Senate as Lieutenant Governor, and organize that body. He declined. The Senate failed to organize to-day, and adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow. The Assembly completed an organization to-day. Most of the officers elected were taken from the ranks of the Liberals and Democrats. It adjourned till Monday.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS FOR THE FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Democratic nominating conventions were held to-day at Newmarket and Manchester, for the First and Second Congressional Districts, respectively, of New-Hampshire. Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, was nominated in the First, and Hon. S. N. Bell, of Manchester, in the Second, each upon the first ballot.

The conventions were harmonious, and each adopted resolutions denouncing the interference of the Federal Government in the civil affairs of Louisiana.

ALABAMA.

DEPARTURE OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE FOR WASHINGTON.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 8.—Messrs. Luttrell, Coburn, and Cannon were in Eufala yesterday. They examined many witnesses as to the alleged intimidation, riot, &c., on last election day; also one Republican as to the State debt, whose statement in writing was received by the committee. Another Republican witness filed a long document as to the relative voting strength of the two parties, and charging that the Democrats polled illegal votes. The committee reached here this morning, but left immediately for Washington, and will reach that city on Saturday morning.

ILLINOIS.

THE SENATE AND THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Post and Mail* from Springfield says that A. A. Glenn, Democrat, from Brown County, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate to-day on the twenty-ninth ballot. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the Governor's message will be read.

DON CARLOS AND QUEEN ISABELLA.

Count De Vergara has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Liberté*:

PARIS, Dec. 10, 1874.

SIR: You say in your journal: "Don Carlos is reported to have made overtures for an understanding with Queen Isabella, who rejected them." My reply to that assertion is most positive. At Paris, on the 2d of January, 1869, the august and unfortunate daughter of Ferdinand VII., almost immediately after her arrival at the Pavillon De Rohan, as well as at Geneva the following year, asked for and obtained immediately an interview with her nephew, King Charles VII., to treat for the amalgamation of the two branches and two parties. The different meetings between the aunt and the nephew were most cordial, but Don Carlos always ended with these words: "On the ground of persons the accord is easy, and I desire it; on that of principle, alas! *non possumus!*" I should feel obliged by your publishing this rectification. Receive, &c.,

Gen. D'ALGARRA, Count DE VERGARA.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The flags on the City Hall were at full mast yesterday, in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Republican Hall.

Charles Stevenson, aged three years, was burned to death yesterday by his clothes taking fire from a stove in his parents' residence, No. 2,129 First avenue.

Rafael Baldassini, aged nine years, of No. 345 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, while playing with his father's revolver yesterday, shot and killed himself.

The petition for an indignation meeting on the subject of Louisiana was placed upon the table of the Produce Exchange yesterday, and signed by a number of the members.

Dr. A. B. Crosby, Professor of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, will deliver the free lecture at Cooper Institute this evening. Subject: "The Skin, and Bathing."

The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Northern Dispensary, was held last evening. The Treasurer's report showed a deficit of $537 90, and a Board of Trustees was elected for the ensuing year.

On Thursday night the cigar manufactory of William Wilson, at the corner of Roosevelt and South streets, was entered by burglars, and 15,000 cigars were carried off without discovery by the Police.

Two rolls of cloth, found by the Sixth Precinct Police in a wagon in Baxter street, and supposed to have been stolen, were placed in the hands of the Property Clerk at Police Head-quarters to await a claimant.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a jury was impanelled in the case of Elias De Bonchet, indicted for complicity in smuggling cigars, and the case adjourned to be tried on Monday.

The will of John Milhau, the well-known Broadway pharmaceutist, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. He leaves an estate valued at $500,000 to be divided between his widow and four sons.

The Aldermanic Committee on Salaries and Offices met yesterday, to examine Sheriff Conner's communication calling for compensation for his services in removing prisoners to the Penitentiary and other jails, but they took no action on the subject.

The apartments of J. Brofert, at No. 47 Oliver street, were visited by sneak-thieves on Monday night, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, several articles of jewelry, and $300 in cash. Mr. Brofert heard the thieves in his apartment, but was afraid to give an alarm.

The Commission *De Lunatico Inquirendo* recently appointed to make an examination as to the sanity of Caroline Jenisch, who caused the death of her child by placing it on a red-hot stove, held a meeting yesterday, but without taking any action adjourned until to-day.

The Board of Emigration held a special meeting yesterday, to consider their annual report to the Governor. Owing to the absence of Commissioner Quintard, that document still lacks the signature of all the members, and, consequently, will not be forwarded to Albany for several days.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held last night at the head-quarters, Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place, the executive officers and standing committees for the year were elected, and the organization of the club for 1875 otherwise completed.

At the annual meeting of the "Down-town Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society," held last evening, the following officers were elected: A. Goldberg, President; G. Mendelsohn, Vice President; G. Ellenburg, Secretary; Mrs. Reinstein, Treasurer; Mrs. Brusch, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Freud, Trustees.

The annual meeting of the Harlem Rowing Club was held on Thursday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. B. Tilghman; Vice President, T. R. Keator; Secretary, M. T. Knapp; Treasurer, R. B. Dodson; Captain, H. M. Knapp, and Lieutenant, C. W. Turner.

The Railroad Ticket Agents' Association, of New-York, held their annual meeting yesterday, and re-elected their present Board of officers for the ensuing year. The action of the railway companies in regard to the sale of tickets was considered at length, and propositions from one company were received and discussed.

William K. Clare recovered $2,000 damages in the Superior Court yesterday against the National City Bank, in Wall street, for injuries caused to plaintiff by a plank falling on his head from a window of the bank when some repairs were being made. The suit has been long in litigation, twice tried, and several times appealed.

Charles B. Wood sued the estate of the late James Fisk, Jr., to recover the amount of a bond for about $2,000 given by the latter, in his lifetime, in a suit brought by Wood against William Belden. Judge Lawrence dismissed the suit yesterday on the ground that one party to the bond being dead, the cobondsman, if living, was alone liable.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Schuetzen Corps, held on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Captain, Major George Aery; Treasurer, Frederick Harrenburg; Recording Secretary, B. H. Ticken; Financial Secretary, John H. Behrens; Superintendent, Henry Brummerhop; First Master, Philip Klein; Second Master, George Kundubl.

Caroline Hyde sued John Doian to recover $10,000 damages for a broken ankle, caused by the stairs being out of repair in a tenement house belonging to defendant. The defense showed that the stairs were in the same condition when plaintiff moved into the house, that she knew all about it, and was guilty of contributive negligence in sustaining her injuries. Plaintiff's suit was dismissed on the ground of her negligence.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company brought suit to restrain the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters from expelling it from a membership in the corporation. Expulsion was sought on the ground that plaintiff had violated a by-law of the board by doing business through brokers other than members of the Board of Insurance Brokers. The question was argued before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, as to whether the by-law, violation of which was complained of, came reasonably within the scope of the powers conferred on defendant by its charter. Decision was reserved.

Judge Barrett, holding the present term at the Court of Over and Terminer, has taught some forty jurors a lesson for having neglected to attend for duty after having been summoned. He caused them to be brought before him on a charge of contempt of court. Most of them satisfied the court that they had been guilty of no intentional contempt, and were let off from punishment other than that of being compelled to serve on the present panel. One juror, Peter B. Hotaling, who admitted he had given some Deputy Sheriff $5 for being excused, had his case held for future examination; so others the court imposed a fine.

At the annual meeting of the Ticket Agents' Protective Association held yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hotel, a communication was received from one of the railroad companies proposing the return to them of the tickets withdrawn last July. As no decided action was taken in the matter, the President refused to make public the name of the company or the conditions imposed. After some discussion the question was referred to a committee with power to accept the proposition if they see fit. Before adjournment the present officers of the association were re-elected for the ensuing year. It was confidently stated at the meeting that before the 1st of April next most of the railroad companies would return their tickets to the hotel and other agencies, as many of them were now obliged to admit that no inconsiderable loss had been suffered through their withdrawal.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday Controller Powell paid over to the County Treasurer the sum of $600,000 on account of the tax levy of 1875.

In the Brooklyn City Dispensary 7,767 patients were treated during the past year. Of these 3,273 were males, and 4,494 females.

During the month of December, 1874, the Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor disbursed in charity $2,350 38.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct, under Captain Crafts, broke up a dog-fight which was in progress last evening in a shanty on Schenck street, near Park avenue. Twelve of the dog-fighters and one of the dogs were secured by the Police.

Some influential citizens are drawing up a protest against the action of the Charity Commissioners in refusing to abolish the Kings County Nursery. The protest, it is said, will be presented to the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting.

Some wealthy Democrats in the Eastern District, dissatisfied with the arbitrary way in which the present leaders of the party dictate nominations, have formed a political club, to be known as the Jackson Club. The object of the organization is to control the patronage of the seven wards which are included in Williamsburg and Greenpoint.

A contract was concluded by the Board of City Works yesterday, with John Harrison, for furnishing feed and bedding for the horses of the Fire Department at the rate of $647 80 per month. A contract was also concluded with Sheriff Williams for conveying prisoners to the jail during 1875. The amount as fixed by the Common Council is $4,500.

Thomas Evans, aged thirty, of No. 654 Butler street, and Charles Burns, aged twenty, of Douglass street, between Washington and Franklin avenues, while working at the corner of Union street and Franklin avenue, were buried by the falling of an embankment. When taken out, the men were found to be badly injured, Evans sustaining a fracture of the thigh bone, and Burns having his leg broken below the knee.

Surrogate Veeder yesterday admitted to probate the will of Neil Dougherty, an eccentric old man who died some time ago, leaving a large sum of money to a Roman Catholic Bishop in Ireland. The Surrogate refused to admit to probate a codicil leaving to a man named McLaughlin, who had known the deceased only a short time before his death, several thousand dollars. The codicil, in the opinion of the Surrogate, was obtained by fraud and undue influence.

Coroner Simms was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of Charles O'Connell of No. 248 Hudson avenue, who died suddenly after taking, as is alleged, a white powder. A post mortem examination showed that deceased had a perforated ulcer in his stomach, caused by some corrosive poison. The case will be thoroughly investigated. Some of O'Connell's friends believe that he did not take poison, but that he was foully dealt with.

NEW-JERSEY.

In Newark last year there were 123 fires and nineteen alarms. The total loss was $128,965 29, and the insurance $119,100 29. The total cost of sustaining the Fire Department was $57,030.

Rev. Dr. Craven, of Newark, has been appointed, by the New-Jersey Colonization Society, delegate to the annual meeting of the National Society at Washington, to be held Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Capt. Van Reiper, of Jersey City, has succeeded in securing evidence connecting William Clark, the young man arrested Thursday for burglary, with six of the recent robberies in that city.

The Exempt Firemen's Association of Jersey City have elected David Warren Stone, President; F. P. Budden, Recording Secretary; John B. Haight, Treasur

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2000 N. W. C.. c. g. b.. 82½	200 North-western..c. 47⅜
1000 Union Pac. 1st. 90¼	1400 do.......... 47¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101½	400 do.......... 47⅜
400 Erie Railway...c. 28⅝	200 do.........c. 47
200 do.......... 28½	200 do.......... 47⅛
1800 Western Union.. 77⅜	1400 do.......... 47¼
800 do.......... 77⅛	200 do.......b3. 47¼
500 do.......... 77⅝	100 North-western Pf. 61½
800 do.......... 77¾	1900 Union Pacific.... 37¼
1200 do.......... 77⅝	1300 do.......b3. 37⅜
500 do.......... 77½	400 do.......... 37⅜
500 do.......... 77⅜	500 Ohio & Miss....... 32⅜
1300 do.......... 77½	100 do.......... 32¼
500 Pacific Mail....... 33½	500 do.......b3. 32⅜
400 do.......... 33⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47¼
100 do.......... 33¾	200 St. Paul........ 38½
300 do.......... 33⅞	500 do.......... 38⅝
500 do.......... 34	200 St. Paul Pf....... 59
200 do.......... 34⅛	100 A. & P. Tel...b15. 21
1000 do.......... 34	100 do.......... 20¾
1000 do.......... 34¼	100 C. C. & I. C....... 9¼
100 Lake Shore....... 79¼	600 Tol. & Wab....... 18¼
500 do.......... 79⅜	200 do.......... 18⅝
500 do.......... 79½	500 do.......... 18½
300 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 18⅝
200 do......s5. 79¼	100 do.......... 18¾
1708 do.......... 79½	300 do.......... 18⅞
300 Rock Island......103¼	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 16
600 do......c.103¼	100 do.......... 15¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.......12.118⅛	$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.118⅜
	2,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C.114
5,500 U. S. 5-20 R. '65.......12.117⅞	20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......b.c.118⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N........117¼	12,000 do.......12.118
10,000 do.......12.117¼	8,000 do.......118¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67......b.c.118⅜	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b.c.114
3,000 do.......12.118¼	3,500 U. S. 6s, 10-40 R.......12.115
10,000 do......b.c.118¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......b.c.115⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N......12.117⅜	500 do.......12.115⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss., '86.... 94¼	200 U. S. Express.b. c. 60⅞
	200 Panama R. R.b. c.112
5,000 T. 6s, N.. ex C. 54½	100 Illinois Cent.b. c.100½
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st.. 23¼	500 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 79½
1,000 Chic. & A. 1st.106	700 do.......... 79⅜
1,000 C., R. I. & Pac. 7s.........b. c.105½	2100 do.......... 79½
	100 do........c. 79⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 88¼	100 do.......s3. 79½
	4000 do.......... 79½
5,000 do.......... 88½	1100 do.......... 79⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. I. & D. Div...... 77	2500 do.......s3. 79⅜
	500 do.......b3. 79¾
1,000 Mor & E. 2d..105	300 do.......s3. 79⅝
6,000 H.& St.J. 8s, C. 89¾	100 Michigan Cent... 81⅝
2,000 M. So. & F.b.c.104¾	52 do.......... 81½
14,000 L.S.2d C.C.b3. 92	100 Un. Pac..b. c.b60. 37⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 99	8000 do.......... 37⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 97¼	100 do.......b3. 37½
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 83½	400 do.......... 37⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. Con. 97	200 C. & N. W...b. c. 47⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 81	100 do.......... 47¼
7,000 C. P. Gold bds. 94	600 do.......... 47⅜
12,000 do.......... 93¾	900 do.......s3. 47⅜
1,000 C. P. 1st, C. & Oregon Branch 82	100 do.......s3. 47¼
	1900 do.......... 47⅜
	900 do.......b3. 47½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 61¾
20,000 do.......... 90¼	100 do.......c. 61¾
4,000 do.......... 90⅛	100 N. J. Central....106
20,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b.c. 90	100 do.......b. c.106¼
3,000 P. R.of Mo.1st. 91½	500 C. & Rock I..b. c.103¼
3,500 A. & T. H. Inc. 75	200 do.......... 103⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 89	2200 C.,M.& St.P.b. c. 38⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 62	100 do.......s3. 38⅝
3,000M.&St.P.7 3-10. 93¾	600 do.......... 38¾
40 Bk. of Commerce.120	2000 do.......... 38⅝
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.100	100 do.......... 38¾
800 W. U. Tel.b. c.s3. 77½	500 do.......... 38⅞
100 do......s5. 77⅜	1500 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 77½	3100 do.......... 39⅛
1500 do.......... 77⅝	600 do.......b3. 39¼
700 do.......b3. 77¾	600 do.......s3. 39⅛
1900 do.......s3. 77⅝	500 Ohio & M.b. c.b3. 32⅜
500 do.......... 77⅝	300 do.......... 32⅜
25 do.......... 77⅝	100 Chic., M. & St. P. Pref..b. c.b30. 58⅞
700 do.......... 77¾	
100 do.......s3. 77⅝	50 do.......b30. 58¾
800 do.......... 77⅝	100 do.......... 59
1100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 34⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 47¼
900 do.......s3. 34	6 N. Y., N. H. & H..134
3000 do.......... 34⅛	25 do.b. c. opg.134
100 do.......... 34	200 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 18⅜
100 do.......c. 34⅛	600 do.......s3. 18⅜
700 do.......b3. 34⅛	500 do.......... 18½
300 do.......... 34⅛	1000 do.......s3. 18⅜
100 Quick. M. Co..s3. 34⅛	900 do.......... 18⅜
200 At. & Pac. T..b. c. 20⅞	700 do.......... 18⅜
100 do.......b30. 21	100 do.......... 18⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 79⅞	100 do.......b3. 18½
6 Adams Ex.......100	100 do.......s10. 18⅜
46 American Ex.b. c. 62¾	600 do.......... 18⅜
200 N. Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.101⅝	200 do.......... 18⅜
15 do.......... 102	100 do.......s60. 17⅞
50 do.......s3.101¾	100 do.......s60. 17⅞
100 do.......... 101¾	500 do.......s3. 18½
1300 Erie Railway.b.c. 28⅞	1500 do.......... 18¼
100 do.......b5. 28⅝	144 D., L. & Western.107¼
400 do.......b3. 28⅝	100 do.......... 107⅛
100 do.......... 28¾	200 do.b. c.s60.106¾
300 do.......b3. 28⅝	400 do.......... 107
200 do.......s3. 28½	100 do.......s10.107
700 do.......... 28⅝	8 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 94
200 do.......... 28⅝	100 C., B. & Q.b. c.s3.109⅛
200 do.......c. 28⅝	100 do.......... 109½
300 do.......b3. 28⅞	30 M. & Essex..b. c. 95¾
100 do.......... 28½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 67.......118¼	700 Tol. & Wab...... 17¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 89	600 do.......... 17⅝
100 A & P. Telegraph. 20⅞	300 do.......... 17½
1100 West. Union.. 77⅝	300 do.......... 17½
500 do.......s3. 77¼	1000 do.......... 17⅛
40 Adams Express... 99½	100 do.......... 17⅛
500 Pacific Mail..... 34⅛	2000 do.......... 17⅛
500 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅝	600 do.......... 17⅛
600 Erie Railway.b3. 28½	100 do.......... 17⅛
200 do.......... 28⅝	300 do.......... 16⅝
500 Lake Shore...s3. 79⅝	100 do.......... 17¼
100 do.......b3. 79⅜	100 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......s60. 78¾	300 do.......... 17⅛
300 do.......s8. 79⅝	100 North-west... 47⅜
200 do.......... 73⅞	300 do.......s3. 47¼
400 do.......s3. 79⅝	500 do.......... 47⅛
100 St. Paul Pf..... 59	2000 St. Paul...... 39⅛
2500 Tol. & Wab.s60. 17⅛	500 do.......s3. 39
100 do.......... 18⅛	2000 Union Pac...... 37⅜
700 do.......s3. 18	2000 do.......s3. 37¾
100 do.......... 17⅞	2000 do.......... 107
400 do.......s3. 17⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W..107⅛
100 do.......... 17⅜	300 Ohio & Miss...... 32⅜
200 do.......c. 17⅝	400 do.......... 32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U.S.6s, C..'81.118¼	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........117¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........117½	2,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.118¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L'g Bs. 95¼	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 28½
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. Br. 83¾	25 do.......... 28¾
	300 do.......... 28⅝
2,000 C.& R.I.& P.7s.105⅛	300 do.......... 28½
1,000 U. P. R. 1st... 90¼	100 N. J. C. R.....b.c.106
12,000 do.......... 90⅜	400 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103¼
49,000 do.......b. c. 90¼	400 Un. Pac...b. c. 37½
5,000 U.Pac. 7s, L.G. 90	100 do.......s20. 37⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 80¾	100 do.......... 37⅜
7,000 do.......b. c. 81	100 do.......s10. 37⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 91	900 do.......... 37⅜
5,000 Ch & N.W.1st.100	2700 do.......s3. 37
1,000 Ch.&N.W.Con. Coup. G. Bs. 82½	400 Ch. & N. W..b. c. 47⅜
	200 do.......... 47⅜
2,000 Hud.R. 2d S. F.105½	100 do.......... 47⅛
1,000 N.J.C.1st,Con.103¼	500 do.......b3. 47⅜
1600 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 77½	600 do.......s3. 47¼
1400 do.......... 77⅜	40 Del., L. & W...b. c.107⅛
2200 do.......... 77½	100 Ch.& Alt..b. c. s3.105
600 do.......c. 77⅛	300 C., M.& St.P..b. c. 39
500 do.......... 77⅜	900 do.......s3. 39
100 Quick. Pref..b. c. 43	400 do.......b3. 39⅛
1100 Pac. M...b. c. s3. 34	900 do.......... 39⅛
200 do.......s3. 33⅞	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 58¾
100 do.......s3. 33¾	200 T.,W.& W.b.c.s60. 16⅝
1100 do.......... 33⅞	1100 do.......... 17⅛
1000 do.......... 33¾	25 do.......... 17⅛
100 do.......... 33⅞	100 do.......... 17¼
200 do.......b3. 33⅞	300 do.......... 17⅜
300 do.......... 33¾	50 do.......... 17⅞
100 Adams Ex..b.c.s3. 99	100 do.......... 17⅛
50 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 79½	100 Ch., B. & Q..b. c.109⅞
20 Mich. Cen. R...... 81¾	5 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 32⅜
300 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 79⅜	200 do.......... 32⅛
100 do.......s3. 79⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 9
400 do.......... 79½	160 Mor. & Essex R.. 95⅞
500 do.......s60. 78⅝	20 do.......s3. 96
500 do.......b3. 79⅛	100 Atl. & Pa. Pf..b. c. 15¾
400 do.......s60. 78⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 47¼
400 do.......c. 79½	300 do.......... 47⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 50	107 Pittsburg R...... 88¾
500 Pacific Mail.... 33¾	25 do.......... 89
500 do.......b5. 33⅝	400 N. W. R.....s3. 47⅛
300 do.......... 33¾	1200 do.......... 47
1100 do.......s3. 33⅝	1100 do.......... 46⅞
200 do.......b3. 33¾	500 do.......... 47
200 do.......... 33¾	300 do.......s3. 47
100 do.......... 33⅞	100 do.......b3. 47
20 N. Y. C. & H..opg. 101⅞	50 C., C., C. & I. R... 68
200 West. Un....b3. 77⅜	61 do.......... 68½
1500 do.......s3. 77¼	100 Rock Island R...103¼
100 do.......b3. 77⅜	100 do.......... 103
1700 do.......... 77⅛	100 St. Paul R.....s3. 39
100 do.......s3. 77⅛	100 do.......... 38⅞
1000 do.......b3. 77⅜	100 do.......b3. 39
300 do.......... 77⅜	200 do.......... 39
500 do.......b3. 77½	200 do.......s3. 39
100 do.......b3. 77⅜	300 do.......s3. 38⅞
300 Erie Railway..b3. 28½	100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 17¼
100 do.......b4. 28⅝	700 do.......s3. 17⅛
100 do.......... 28⅝	500 do.......... 17⅛
600 Harlem R.......128	1000 do.......... 17
20 do.......... 128¼	1200 do.......... 16⅞
100 Lake Shore R.... 79⅜	800 do.......... 16¾
500 do.......s3. 79¼	300 do.......... 16⅝
800 do.......... 79¼	400 do.......... 16¾
100 do.......... 79⅛	300 do.......... 16⅞
290 Union Pacific..s3. 37	300 do.......b3. 17
1000 do.......s60. 36¼	400 do.......... 17
1000 do.......... 37	300 do.......s3. 16⅞
2500 do.......... 36⅞	500 do.......... 17
1000 do.......b3. 37	200 do.......... 17⅛
800 do.......... 37	10 Mor. & Essex..b3. 96
800 do.......... 37⅛	40 Joliet & Chic. R.. 96½
100 Del., Lack. & W..107¼	100 Ch., Bur. & Q. R.109⅞

FRIDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The course of speculation to-day was characterized by few features of interest. The market at the opening was quiet, with, however, an upward tendency. In the majority of stocks on the general list there was an advance of ⅛@¾ ₱ cent., the exceptions being Wabash and Erie. Wabash, during the afternoon, declined to 16¾—the lowest point yet reached. At the close the entire market was dull and spiritless.

The money market was easy and rates steady and improved. Most of the business was at 3½ ₱ cent., the extreme rates for call loans having been 3@4 ₱ cent. The banks having adjusted their loans, and the settlements incident to January 1 having been effected, capital is seeking employment in large amounts on the street. Mercantile paper is in demand, and the best grades find a ready market at 5½@7 ₱ cent.

The gold market was free of excitement. The price fluctuated between 112⅜ and 112⅛, and closed at 112¼, at which the greater portion of the day's business was transacted. The decline was due to the weaker tone of the foreign exchanges. On gold loans the rate ranged from 2 to 5 ₱ cent., closing at 2 ₱ cent. The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's European steamers amount to $700,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $278,000. The Treasury has paid out a total, to date, on account of January interest, of $11,016,000.

At the 10:15 and 11:30 A. M. calls of Government Bonds, some important amounts changed hands. Coupon 1867s sold at 118⅜@118¼ for $88,000; do. Registered at 118@118¼ for $40,000, and Coupon 1865s, old, at 118⅛ for $30,000. In the afternoon the market was dull and without essential change. Railroad bonds developed considerable strength, Central and Union Pacifics leading the list. Central Pacifics advanced to 94; do. California and Oregon Branch having sold at 82, and San Joaquin Branch at 83¼. Union Pacific Firsts sold at 90⅛@90⅜, and Land Grants at 90; Union Pacific Sinking Funds rose to 81. New-York Central 6s of 1883 advanced 1 ₱ cent., selling at 99. Toledo, Wabash and Western Firsts sold at 89, and Seconds at 62. State Bonds were dull and steady.

The foreign advices were not important. The Bank of England lost £10,000 sterling on balance to-day. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange at London, on Government securities, is 4 ₱ cent., and the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 4⅜ ₱ cent. Consols were firm, and closed at 92⅜@92½ for money, and 92½@92⅝ for the account. American Securities were steady at 107½ for 1865s, old; 107¾ for 1867s; 104⅜@104½ for 10-40s, and 103½ for new fives; Erie, 25⅜@25¾@25½@26. At Amsterdam North-west Preferred was quoted at 53¼, and Union Pacific at 31¾. Sterling Exchange was reduced at the opening of business to $4 86 for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling bills, and $4 90 for demand, and the market was weak in tone. At the close the former could be obtained at $4 85¼@$4 85½, and the latter at $4 89½@$4 89¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$995,028 00
Gold payments	1,222,971 64
Gold balance	45,785,803 26
Currency receipts	1,897,750 29
Currency payments	1,861,385 58
Currency balance	44,484,379 84
Customs	278,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	114	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	118½	118⅜
American Gold	112⅜	112¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅛	103⅛
Pacific Mail	33¾	33⅞
St. Paul Common	38½	39
St. Paul Preferred	58¾	58¾
Western Union	77⅛	77⅜
Union Pacific	37⅜	37⅜
Lake Shore	79⅛	79⅜
Toledo and Wabash	18⅝	17⅛
North-western Common	47	47
North-western Preferred	61½	61¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅛	107¼
New-Jersey Central	105½	106¼
Panama	111½	112
Erie	28¼	28½
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	9
Harlem	128	128

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101½	450
Harlem	128	128	520
Erie	28⅞	28⅜	7,500
Lake Shore	79⅝	79⅛	22,100
Wabash	18⅞	16⅝	35,200
North-western	47½	46⅞	16,100
North-western Preferred	61¾	61½	300
Rock Island	103⅜	103	2,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39¼	38½	21,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	59	58⅝	750
Pittsburg	88¾	88¾	107
Del., Lack. & Western	107¼	107	1,240
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106	200
Michigan Central	81¾	81⅝	172
Illinois Central	100½	100½	100
Union Pacific	37⅜	36⅞	28,600
Missouri Pacific	47½	47¼	600
C., C., and Indiana Central	9¼	9	200
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	109⅞	109½	400
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32⅛	2,200
Atlantic & Pac., Preferred	16	15¾	200
Panama	112	112	200
Western Union	77⅜	77¼	26,000
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	20⅞	20¾	600
Pacific Mail	34¼	33⅝	18,300
Quicksilver	34⅛	34⅛	100
Quicksilver Preferred	43	43	100
Adams Express	99	99	100
United States Express	60⅞	60⅞	180
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
Total sales			136,612

The following were the closing quotations for Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¼	117¾	5-20s, '67, r	118	118¼
6s, '81, r	118⅛	118⅜	5-20s, '67, c	118¼	118⅜
8s, '81, c	118¼	118½	5-20s, '68, r	118	118¼
5-20s, '62, r	114¼	114½	5-20s, '68, c	118½	118⅝
5-20s, '62, c	114¼	114½	10-40s, r	114¾	115
5-20s, '64, r	116	116¼	10-40s, c	115	115¼
5-20s, '64, c	116⅛	116⅜	5s, '81, r	113¾	114
5-20s, '65, r	117¾	118	5s, '81, c	113¾	113⅞
5-20s, '65, c	118	118⅜	Cen. Pac. G.B.	93¾	94
5-20s, '65, n., r	117⅛	117¼	Wes. Pac.G.B.	85	85¼
5-20s, '65, n., c	117⅛	117¼			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $776,000 for interest and $116,000 for called bonds.

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$81,626,011
Currency balances	4,332,433
Gold exchanges	6,552,959
Gold balances	1,390,355

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$56,956,000
Gold balances	1,408,629
Currency balances	1,646,948

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	40	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Alabama 5s, 1876	40	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	113
Arkansas 6s, Fund'd	22½	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	113
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	113
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	9	N.C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju.	25½
A.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	9	N.C.6s,old,Ap.&Oct.	25
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	9	N.C.N.C.R.,Jan&Ju.	53
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	9	N.C.N.C.R,Ap&Oct.	53
Connecticut 6s	103	N.C.N.CR.,C.off,J&J	36¼
Georgia 6s	80	N.C.NCR,C.off,A&O	36¼
Ga. 7s, New Bonds	88½	N. C. F. Act, '66	20
Indiana 5s	99	N. C. F. Act, '68	17
Kentucky 6s	100⅛	N. C. N. bonds,J&J.	16
Louisiana 6s	24½	N. C. N. bonds, A&O	13
La.6s,New Fl't'g D't	21	Ohio 6s, '75	99½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	21	Ohio 6s, '81	103
La. 6s, Levee Bonds	26	Ohio 6s, '86	103
La. 8s, Levee Bonds	24	R. I. 6s	102
La. 8s, Lev. B. of 1875	24	S. C. 6s	32
Mich. 6s, 1878–1879	101	S. C. 6s, Jan.&July	31
Mich. 6s, 1883	101	S. C. 6s, Ap.& Oct.	31⅛
Mich. 7s, 1890	104	S. C. F. Act, '66	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	98½	S.C.non-fundable b's.	7½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	97⅛	Tenn. 6s, old	78
Asy. or U'y, due 1892	93⅛	Tenn. 6s, Ex. Coup.	54
H. & St. J., due 1875	99	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	77⅛
H. & St. J., due 1876	97½	Tenn.6s,new,Ex. C.	54
H. & St. J., due 1886	94	Va. 6s, old	34
N.Y. Reg. B'y L'n	105¼	Va. 6s, N. bonds, '66	35
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	105⅛	Va. 6s, Con. bonds	55½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, Ex.M. Coup.	53⅛
N. Y. 6s,C. L., '77	110	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	11¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

A. & Sus. 1st bds	105	D., M. & Tol. bds	101½
A. & Sus. 2d bds	102	Buff. & Erie N. bds	102
A. & Sus. 3d bds	98	B. & State Line 7s	100
B., H. & E. 1st	23⅜	Kal.& W. Pigeon 1st	82
B.C.R.& M. 1st,7s, G.	45	L. S. Dividend bds	100
C. & O. 6s, 1st	45	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st	101½
C. & O. ex-coup	36	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st	100½
C. & A. 1st	105	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d	91
C. & A. In	100½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106
L. & M. 1st, g'd	91	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	101¾
St L., J. & C. 1st	96	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	111
C.,B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109½	N. J. South. 1st, 7s	30
C., B. & Q. C. M. 7s	101¾	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
C., R. I. & P	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n	108¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	97⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st C	102¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	94½
C. R. of N. J. C. C's	105	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102
M. & St.P. 1st,8s,P.D.	108½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	111½
M.&St.P.1,7 3-10,P.D.	93	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	106½
M.&St. P.7s,G.,R.D.	91½	H. R. 7s, 3d S. F. '75	101
M.&St.P.1st,La.C.D.	88¼	Harlem 1st 7s, C	109⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, I.&D.	77	Harlem 1st 7s, R	109
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M.	80	North Missouri 1st	83½
M. & St. P. 2d	76½	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	97½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	O. & Miss. Con	97
Chic.&N.W. Int.Bds.	100	O. & Miss. 2d Con	81
Chic.&N.W. Con.Bs.	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	93½
Chic.&N.W. C. G.Bs.	82¼	Cen. Pac., San J. B.	83¼
Chic.&N.W.R.G. Bs.	82¼	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st	81¼
Galena &Chicago Ex.	105¼	Cen.P.State Aid bds	104
Galena & Chicago 2d.	101½	West. Pac. bds	84
Chicago & Mil. 1st	91½	U. Pac. 1st bds	90⅛
Winona & St.Pet. 1st	71	U. Pac. L. G. 7s	90
C.,C.&Ind.1st 7s,S.F.	104½	U. Pac.Inc.,past due	95
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	U. Pac. Sink. F	80½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	107	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	91¼
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.	107⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
Morris & Essex 1st	108	P. R.7s, guar. by Mo.	99
Morris & Essex 2d	104½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106⅛
M. & Es. Bonds,1900	99	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102
M. & Es. 7s of 1871	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	100
Erie 1st Extended	103	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	102¾
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	101	Cleve. & P. 3d	101
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	100	Cleve. & P. 4th	94
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	96¾	C. C. & I. 1st	68
Long Dock Bonds	107	R., W. & Og. C. 1st	93¾
B.N.Y.&Erie L.Bds.	86	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	93
H.&St.Jo. Land Grts.	104	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	72½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	89½	Alt. & T. H. 1st	103½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., 1875	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	92
Ind., B. & West. 1st	45	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100½	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s	96
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104¾	T., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	103	T. & Wab. 1st Ex.	89
Cleve & Tol. N. bds.	100	T.&W. 1st, St. L. D.	63
C., P. & A., N. bds.	100		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	150	Market	115
American Exchange	115	Mechanics'	135
Central National	100	Mercantile	110
Chatham	132	Merchants'	117
Chemical	1500	Merchants' Ex'ge	100
City	300	Metropolitan	131
Citizens'	124	Nassau	105½
Commerce	120	North America	96
Corn Exchange	128	Pacific	160
First National	200	Peoples'	137
Gallatin National	130	Phenix	96
German American	95	Republic	105⅛
Greenwich	200	Shoe and Leather	146½
Irving	124	Union	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	....
City 6s, new	103⅜	104
Camden and Amboy	129½	129¾
Pennsylvania	108	108¼
Philadelphia and Reading	107¾	108
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Catawissa Preferred	41½	41¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	18⅝
Northern Central	33½	33¾
Lehigh Navigation	49⅛	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	98½	98¾

The Relief Fire Insurance Company, of this City, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Union Trust Company, of New-York, has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.* from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

The German American Insurance Company, of this City, has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Seaman's Bank for savings has ordered the payment of interest to depositors for the six months ending Dec 31, 1874.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	39	Moss, bales	175
Flour, bbls	11,134	Molasses, bbls	875
Meal, bbls	1,100	Rice, pks	51
Meal, bags	694	Resin, bbls	50
Wheat, bushels	7,680	Syrup, bbls	10
Corn, bushels	72,955	Beef, pks	515
Oats, bushels	27,400	Pork, pks	1,355
Malt, bushels	1,800	Cut-meats, pks	4,373
Barley, bushels	2,500	Lard, tcs	2,401
Grass-seed, bags	319	Butter, pks	3,492
Beans, bbls	364	Cheese, pks	661
Bees-wax, pks	3	Dressed Hogs	941
Copper, bbls	28	Sugar, bbls	207
Cotton, bales	1,551	Sugar, hhds	500
Dried Fruit, pks	193	Starch, pks	1,100
Eggs, bbls	694	Stearine, pks	157
Grease, pks	44	Sumac, bags	28
Flax, bales	100	Tea, pks	13
Flax-seed, bags	10	Tow, bales	47
Hops, bales	204	Tallow, pks	279
Hides, No	1,362	Tobacco, hhds	71
Hides, bdls	9	Tobacco, pks	239
Leather, sides	11,403	Wool, bales	48
Pea-nuts, bags	441	Whisky, bbls	1,293
C. S. Oil, bbls	600		

BOOTS AND SHOES—In regular channels there has been very little doing apart from filling small orders for stock wanted to replenish assortments. Prices have been without important change. The new year opens with more encouraging prospects, and dealers are confident of a fairly active and remunerative Spring business, preparations for which are now in vigorous progress, especially among manufacturers. Collections are represented as being, as a rule, satisfactory. Finishing stock meets with a fair inquiry at generally firm rates.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, including Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive, yet quoted steady, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted nominally at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6½c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in slack request and quoted weak and somewhat irregular in price. Other kinds have been held firmly, on a moderate demand; 1,209 bags and 94 bbls. Jamaica sold at 18¼c.@19c.; and 50 bags St. Domingo on private terms, quoted at 17c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, closing irregular and nominal. Shippers have been bidding very reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,206 bales, (of which 644 bales were placed on last evening,) including 687 bales to spinners, 214 bales to speculators, and 305 bales in transit. The business for forward delivery has been less extensive, and prices have been quoted decidedly lower, under a pressure to place supplies, but the later dealings indicated some reaction, due in part to the reports of light receipts at the shipping ports, closing again easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,800 bales, (of which 4,100 bales were on last evening, and 30,700 bales to-day,) with 5,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 14¾c.; February, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; March, 15 13-32c.; April, 15⅝c.; May, 16c.; June, 16 5-16c.; July, 16⅝c.; August, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c. ₱ lb. ....Receipts here to-day, 1,551 bales, including 521 bales by railway....The receipts of the shipping ports to-day were 13,617 bales, and for the week 80,420 bales, against 145,005 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,209,653 bales, against 2,071,614 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 40,787 bales; to the Continent, 19,141 bales. Stock in New-York, 152,987 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 839,902 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $5 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 50@$9 ₱ bbl.: Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ box.

FRUIT—There has been rather more inquiry noted at steadier prices. Sales, 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, $2 85; 1,200 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $3 65@$3 70, a slight advance; 150 bbls. Currants, 6c.@6⅛c.; 150 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, part at 14c.; 200 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 11c.; 20 cases Leghorn Citron, part at 28c.; and 20 cks. Turkey Prunes, 10½c.@11½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement noted in State and Western Flour, but at a reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., in most instances under more urgent offerings of stock. Shipping Extras have attracted more attention, chiefly at $5@$5 25 for fair to choice lines, and $4 75@$5 for odd lots. The sales, since our last, have been 11,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15, mostly at $3 90@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 55; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 75@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10: very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 15@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 15; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5@$5 75, and Trade and Family Extras at proportionately reduced quotations. Included in the sales have been 4,450 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills, at the quoted rates. ....Southern Flour has been quoted a shade lower on a limited trade, chiefly in small job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 690 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in moderate request within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand within the range of from $4 15@$4 60 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4 10@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 475 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been very quiet at from $1 50@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been inactive, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been slow of sale, within the range of $2 65@$3 ₱ 100 lbs. for ordinary to very choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in limited demand for shipment, as well as for milling purposes, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, closing dull. Winter Wheat has been very quiet, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 15½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 10@$1 13 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 11 for prime, in store; $1 11@$1 14 for fair to choice No. 2 North-western Spring, in store and afloat; $1 08½@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 18@$1 24 for poor to prime No. 2 Spring, car stock; $1 22@$1 26 for about fair to prime Red Western; $1 27@$1 30 for Amber Western, chiefly at $1 29 for Michigan, car stock; $1 29@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice White Western, ₱ bushel....Corn has been more confidently sought after and quoted firmer. The demand has been almost wholly for new—old Mixed Western having been partially neglected. The purchases have been, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,500 bushels at 83½c.@87c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 85½c.@87c. for fair to choice; 86c.@87½c. for new Yellow Western; 87c. for new White Southern; 86½c. for new Yellow Jersey, and (nominally) 95c.@97c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 61c. for damaged Yellow Western....Rye in light demand; quoted at 93c.@96c. for car lots.... Barley quiet at about former figures; sales, 3,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 59....Barley-malt dull and irregular....Canada Peas neglected and unsettled....Oats have been in comparatively limited request, and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, with the dealings mainly in car stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels at 65c.@70c. for very poor to choice Mixed Western, in lots, with 69c. reported as the best bid for prime Chicago, afloat; 67½c.@71c. for poor to very choice White Western; 65c.@68½c. for Mixed State, and 69c. for Canada.... Hay, Straw, and Feed without change of moment.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Further sales of 3,000 rolls Domestic Cloth have been reported in Boston at 11c. Market otherwise without important movement.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for stock, but prices have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular on comparatively free offerings. Sales, 2,800 Orinoco and 200 Payta on private terms; also, 5,000 lbs. Deer Skins on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively limited demand, yet held quite confidently. We quote: New-Yorks, good to very choice, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,157 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 34,995 bales, against 12,932 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1,044 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,490 bales.

LEATHER—Manufacturers have been purchasing supplies to a fair extent, and a moderate call has been noted from export buyers. Prices have been generally quoted firm. The arrivals of stock have been comparatively liberal, making the assortments available to purchasers more attractive and satisfactory. Hemlock and Union Crop Sole have been salable at full previous figures. Oak Sole has been more sought after, and has been quoted firm and buoyant in price. More inquiry has been noted for Upper Leather, particularly for stock in the rough, at well-supported figures. Morocco has been held with some show of confidence, but has been comparatively slow of sale thus far. Small amounts of City-finished Harness Leather have been placed at former quotations. The week's receipts of Sole have been 45,568 Sides, and 2,447 bales do.; exports, 19,500 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been less confidently sought after at easier prices, Lake for early delivery quoted at 23c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 250,000 lbs....Copper products have been selling slowly, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c., Old 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ lb....There has been very little call noted for Iron, prices of which have been more or less nominal, the reported dealings having been confined to job lots. The offerings of American product continue liberal and urgent. Scotch Pig is comparatively scarce. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34 50@$35; Glengarnock at $37@$37 50; Coltness, $39@$40; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$26; No. 2 do., $22@$24; Forge, $20@$23; English Rails, $48@$49, gold, with bonded lots quoted at $35@$36 50, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$30 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in limited request, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½@$6 90; and American at $6 15@$6 20, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been quite dull at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c.@6¾c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been inactive at old rates....Regulus Antimony has been very quiet at 12⅜c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb....Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb....Pig-tin has been quite sparingly dealt in. Straits quoted at 22½c.; English at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold; sales twenty tons Pig-tin on private terms....Tin Plates have been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 2,500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $9 75, and 1,000 bxs. Coke at $7 62½, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $7@$7 62....Zinc has been inactive on the basis of 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Steady, but quiet; 190 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold at 60c.@66 for fair to very choice. No dealings of moment reported in foreign.

NAILS—Have been quoted dull on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered more freely and has been quoted easier in price, with Stained at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ 280 lbs., on a moderate inquiry. Sales 4,000 bbls. in yard and afloat on private terms....Tar dull and nominal....City Pitch, in very slack request at $2 37½ ₱ bbl., free on board....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at $36c. for merchantable.

OILS—There has been a fair jobbing demand noted on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 59c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, from 77c.@79c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20 in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 39c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 52½c.@55c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Held quite confidently, but inactive. ....Crude, in bulk, at 6⅜c.@6½c....Refined, here, 12½c., and at Philadelphia, at 12¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha at 10¼c.@10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and quoted easier in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. New Western Mess at $20 25 for uninspected, with $20 62½ asked for inspected; 100 bbls. uninspected Prime Mess at $18 75, quoted at $18 75@$19 50 as the range, with Extra Prime at $17@$17 25, and old Western Mess at $20; and for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 2,000 bbls. March options, at $20 12½@$20 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted lower on a restricted business; City, 9c.@9¼c.; Western, at 8⅝c.@8¾c....Cut-meats held more firmly, though not active. Sales 30 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11½c.; 100 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11¼c., quoted at 11¼c.@11⅝c., with boxed Dry Salted Shoulders at 8c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at about previous quotations....Bacon has been in moderately active demand, and held with firmness. Sales have been reported since our last, of 280 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10¾c., quoted at 10½c.@10¾c., with Western Long Clear at 10¼c.; Western Short Clear at 11c.; Western Long and Short Clear at 10¾c. and Short Clear, February option, at 11⅛c. And for Western delivery, 100 bxs. Short Clear on private terms....Lard has been in more urgent demand, but the lighter offerings and the advanced prices claimed tended to check operations. The market was strengthened by the reported failure of a firm, represented as largely short on contracts for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 50 tcs. Western Steam at 14c., quoted at the close at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 150 tcs. City at 13⅞c.@14c.; closing at 14c.; 400 tcs. No. 1 City at 13½c.; and 700 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms—quoted at 14¼c.@14½c., with West India stock at 14c.@14⅛c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., January option, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing firmly at 14⅛c.; 4,250 tcs., February, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; 1,750 tcs., March, at 14¼c.@14 5-16c., closing at 14 5-16c.; and 2,500 tcs., seller six months, at 14c. ₱ lb....Beef quiet at unchanged quotations....Butter has been generally inactive, within the previous range, the main call having been for strictly prime to choice grades, which have shown steadiness as to values. We quote on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to very fancy; 18c.@33c. for fair ordinary to fancy Western; 20c.@30c. for rolls....Cheese has been in moderately active request and held with much firmness, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ lb....Eggs are in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote the range from 29c.@34c. for ordinary to very choice; Limed stock quoted at 16c.@22c. ₱ dozen, the latter for very choice.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at unchanged figures. We quote: Castile at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at rather easier prices, with fair Refining quoted at 8 1-16c.; Good do. at 8 5-16c., and Prime at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., ₱ lb. Sales have been made to-day of 600 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅜c.; 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.; 1,000 bxs. Clayed at 8¾c.@8½c.; 244 bxs. do. at 8¼c.; 800 bags Bahia at 8c.; 5 hhds. Demerara at 9½c. And last evening, 800 hhds. New-Orleans at 7⅜c., and 1,724 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Refined about as last quoted.

TALLOW—Quoted stronger, with a good demand noted; sales, 65,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c. for fair to prime, with best City quoted at 8 15-16c.@9c....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. prime Western sold at 14½c.; quoted at the close at 14½c.@14⅝c., with City, in hhds., held at 14¾c.@15c.

TEAS—Have been decidedly strong and buoyant as to price, on an active demand, with sales reported of 600 half-chests Green, 2,900 half-chests Japan, and 6,000 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been generally inactive. The demand for home trade and export purposes has been on a restricted scale. Holders, however, have been quite firm in their views as to values, and have shown no unusual urgency to place supplies of the more desirable grades. Sales 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@25c.; 150 cases 1873 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, 35 cases 1873 Connecticut, and 135 hhds. 1873 Ohio, (repacked,) on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c., and 250 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Declined to 98⅛c. on sales of 250 bbls. in lots.

WOOL—The market opens with the new year quite firmly for all descriptions of stock, especially in view of the very moderate offerings. The demand is fair, but is not yet remarkably active. Manufacturers are purchasing supplies only as needed for immediate use, as a rule. Domestic product is in most request. The stock in this market on the 1st inst., as made up by Mr. James Lynch, comprised 7,217,000 lbs. (as against 4,559,000 lbs. a year ago), including of Domestic Fleece, 1,494,000 lbs.; Pulled, 410,000 lbs.; Tub-washed and Scoured, 106,000 lbs.; Texas, 1,207,000 lbs.; California and Oregon Spring, 1,987,000 lbs.; California and Oregon Fall, 1,927,000 lbs.; California and Oregon Pulled, 23,000 lbs.; Colorado, 20,000 lbs.; Georgia and Lake, 43,000 lbs. Foreign supplies have been augmented by recent arrivals. The stock of foreign in this market on the 1st inst. was 9,440 bales, (as against 14,399 bales same time last year,) including of Cape 852 bales, Australian, &c., 866 bales; Mestiza, 541 bales; South American, coarse, 71 bales; East India, 550 bales; Donskoi, 5,310 bales; Greek, &c., 1,000 bales; and Mestiza Pulled, 250 bales. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 261,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 40c.@60c., the latter for XXX; 42,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 37c.@45c.; 1,500 lbs. Washed at 53c.; 472 pks. and 73,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@52½c.; 28,500 lbs. Scoured, chiefly at 67c.@70c.; 12,000 lbs. Georgia. 55,000 lbs. Nevada, 170 bags and 5,000 lbs. Combing Pulled, and 12,000 lbs. Canada Pulled, (Lamb's,) on private terms; 3,000 lbs. Kansas at 35c.; 9,000 lbs. Oregon at 42½c.; 10,000 lbs. Combing Delaine at 61c.@62c.; 8,400 lbs. Black, part at 26c.; 74,500 lbs. Texas at 22½c.@35c.; 48 bales and 11,000 lbs. California Spring at 29c.@32½c.; 403 pks. and 115,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.@27c.; 10 bales California Bucks' at 15c.; and 140 bales Cape, part at 35½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally very firm but inactive. Grain room on berth has been most wanted and quoted rather stronger. Cotton and Provision room has also been more sought after, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been making slow progress. Flour room has been in less request. In the chartering line a moderate inquiry has been noted for tonnage at full figures, chiefly for Petroleum, Grain, and Lumber....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 11½d. ₱ bushel; 300 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; also an American schooner, 4501 tons hence, with Bonedust, at 35s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 800 tons Oil Cake, in bags, at 30s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 60 bales Hops (via Liverpool) at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; also a British ship, 784 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Falmouth and orders, a Norwegian brig, 213 tons, with Sugar in bxs., reported from Havana, at 32s. 6d....For the Continent, a British bark, 977 tons, with about 6,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted nominally at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For two Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, an Italian bark, 417 tons, hence, with about 11,700 cases Petroleum at 26c.@28c....For the River Platte, an American bark, 513 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $18 50, net. ....For the south side of Cuba, (two ports,) and back to New-York, an American schooner, 250 tons, on the basis of $5 50 for Sugar....For New-York, an American bark, with Sugar, reported from Cardenas, at $4, and another, with do., reported from Matanzas, at $4 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 8, 1875.

Trade in Beeves has held firm since our last daily report. Prices on yesterday forenoon ranged from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 4 to 9 cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs. net. These rates held current on this forenoon, when trade was small and steady. Milch Cows of fair quality sold at $55@$85 ₱ head, Calves rarely included. Veals were scarce and in demand at 7c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves free of sale at $9@$13 25 ₱ head. Sheep were firm at 5¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs very scarce and in demand at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. The quality of these flocks was generally good. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Trade moderate.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—W. Fitch sold for J. C. Dorrington 14 Pennsylvania Cows, Heifers, and 1 Bull, at 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 4 cwt. to 9 cwt.; for Freeman & Co., 64 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 15 good Illinois steers at 11⅝c.@13c. ₱ lb.; for Strauss & Co. 48 Kentucky Cows, Steers, and Oxen, generally coarse Cattle, at 10½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to [illegible] Fuller & Co. sold for C. [illegible] Virginia Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weights [illegible] J. Chancellor 19 common Virginia Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for C. Khan 49 Kentucky Steers, terms not obtained. J. N. Pidcock sold 392 Ohio Sheep, weight 30,340 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 347 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,350 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 446 Kentucky Sheep, weight 47,010 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; held on sale two cars of Sheep. P. Kase held on sale two cars of Sheep. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 238 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,710 lbs., at 5[illegible] ₱ lb.; 395 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,370 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,620 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 16,550 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 151 State Sheep, weight 18,390 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; held on sale three cars of Sheep. P. Lerch sold 227 Sheep, weight 72 lbs. ₱ head, at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; held on sale one car of Sheep.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—P. McCabe sold 15 Cows at $55@$85 ₱ head. W. Elliott sold 75 Sheep, weight 8,220 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 592 State Sheep, weight 52,200 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 251 State Sheep, weight 23,170 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 48 Canada Sheep, weight 6,100 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 152 Canada Lambs, weight 11,170 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 27 Canada Lambs, weight 2,300 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 154 Canada Lambs, weight 14,760 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 25 Veals, weight 10,720 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 130 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 940 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 20 grass Calves at $9 ₱ head; 27 grass Calves at $11 ₱ head; 27 grass Calves at $11 50 ₱ head; 28 grass Calves at $13 25 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—739 head of Horned Cattle, 4,321 Sheep, 3,581 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,735 Sheep and Lambs, 7 Cows, 146 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—3,867 Hogs, 2,825 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Weehawken Yards—21 cars of Horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,088 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,140 head, or 420 cars, against 294 cars for the same time last week. There was no market to-day. The last receipts were through consignments. There are no Cattle in the yards. About nine cars of common stock are held over. Cows—Receipts for the week, 85 head; good new Milch Cows and Springers brought from $30 to $50 ₱ head; extra good, $60; dairy Cows, $30 to $50. Veal Calves, good, $5 ₱ cwt. Yearling Calves sold at $12 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,400 against 5,600 for the same time last week. The market and feeling were the same as yesterday. There were about 7 cars of fair quality for sale; sales of 1,100 Western Sheep, ranging from 74 lbs. to 120 lbs., at $4 87½@$6. Hogs—Supply for the week thus far, 22,600 head against 12,200 head for the same time last week; market slow at $6 60@$6 75 for light Yorkers; $6 80@$7 for heavier grades; good heavy Hogs, $7 15@$7 25 with poor demand; sales about 400 head; 20 cars in yards to operate with; majority common; no demand for light stock Pigs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Cattle—Market opened with good attendance and buoyancy; receipts, 350 cars, or 141 more than last week; prices ruled ⅛c. to ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, off; sales of Texans and Cherokees at $4 50@$5 25; choice fine brought $8; fine Butchers', $7 25; fair to good Steers, $6 25@$6 75; market closed steady. Market for Milch Cows inactive; prices range from $30@$65 for common to good, and $75@$80 for extra. Market for Sheep and Lambs steady, with increased receipts and improved demand. Sales of Sheep—Common to fair, 4½c.@5½c.; fair to good, 5½c.@6½c.; extra, 7c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs—Common to fair, 6c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@7½c.; extra, 8c. ₱ lb. Hogs—Nothing doing in Live, Dressed now being only wanted.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅞c. bid, cash or January; 65c., February; 71c., May; Rejected, 60c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 52c., cash; 52¼c., February. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 23½@$1 27½; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 15. Dressed Hogs firm and in fair demand; Light, $7 75@$7 80; Heavy, $8@$8 15. Pork in fair demand and lower; closed quiet at $18 80, cash; $18 95, February; $19 25, March. Lard in fair demand and higher at $13 40, cash; $13 55, February. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. On call of the board this afternoon—Wheat was firmer at 89¼c., February. Corn higher at 71½c., May, 65⅝c. February. Oats, 52⅝c. Pork very active at $18 97½c., February. Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; market active; prices firm—common to extra shipping Steers, $4 50@$6 75; Stockers, $2 75@$4; shipments, 3,000. Live Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market easier; prices a shade lower; inferior to choice light, $6@$6.85; common to extra heavy, $6 75@$7 40; closing rather weak; shipments, 7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market easier; prices, 25c. lower; common to choice, $4 50@$5 75; shipments, 2,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Cotton weak; lower; Low Middling, 14¼c. Flour dull; only a limited jobbing demand at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; lower; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 22; No. 3 do., $1 18; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19@$1 19½; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Rejected do., $1 11; Red Maryland, $1 18@$1 25; Amber do., $1 30@$1 33; White do., $1 15@$1 25. Corn dull; White Southern, 80c.@82c.; Yellow do., 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 81c. Oats dull; Southern, 63c.@65c.; White Western, 64c.; Mixed do., 63c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions very dull. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10¼c. Bacon very dull; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14½c. Western Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee very strong; advancing tendency; sales at 18½c.@20¼c. Whisky dull and lower at 98c.@98½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,400 bushels Wheat, 12,400 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats. Flour steady; sales of 625 bbls. at $6 25@$6 50 for Western Bakers'; $6 50@$7 for Western White, and $5 50@$6 25 for City Ground, Spring and Bakers'. Wheat in better demand; Spring a shade easier; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms; 2,000 bushels do., in lots, at $1 07; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Minnesota at $1 20; 400 bushels Red Winter at $1 20. Corn dull; sales of 8 cars new on the track at 78c.@79c., according to quality. Oats and Rye neglected; asking rates nominally unchanged. Barley quiet and firm; sales of 1,800 bushels Canada on private terms; one car Four-rowed State at $1 38. Malt dull; asking $1 60@$1 70 for Canada Barley, and $1 45@$1 55 for Western. Seeds dull and unchanged. Other articles unchanged in supply, demand, or price.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat stronger; No. 2 Red, $1 09¼@$1 09¾; No. 2 Spring, 89½c. Corn steady at 64½c.@66½c. Oats firmer at 56½c.@57½c. Barley unchanged. Rye in improved demand at $1@$1 02½. Whisky dull at 95c. Pork dull and declining for futures; sales at $19 50, cash, delivered, and March offered; $19 65 April. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged; nothing doing. Lard held firmer; 13¼c. bid, cash, here; sales at Alexandria and Quincy at 13¼c. Hogs—Packers buying freely at $6 40@$6 80; Extra, $6 90; light to heavy Shippers, $5 50@$6 50. Cattle—Supply unequal to the demand; prices firm; good Native Steers, ranging from 1,275 to 1,300 lbs., $5 75@$5 85; fair do., $5 37½@$5 50; Medium, $4 50@$4 75; fair wintered Texans, averaging 1,000 lbs., at $3 50; light do., $3. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,500 head of Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat weak; Red, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 22@$1 26. Rye steady at 95c.@97c. Corn firm; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 84c. Oats—Moderate demand; White, 66½c.@67c.; Mixed, 64c.@65c. Barley—Canada, $1 55@$1 60; New-York Four-rowed, $1 40; do. two-rowed, $1 30. Petroleum firm; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Crude, in bbls., 9c.; in bulk, 5¾c.@5⅞c. Whisky firm at 98c. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County choice, 40c.@42c.; Western, firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western, extras, 33c.@34c.; Western Rolls, extra, 30c.@32c. Cheese, steady. Eggs, steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 28c.@29c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93½c.; No. 2 do., 87⅞c.; February, 89½c. March, 90½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, in store, 51¼c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, nominal at 64½c.; New, in store, 62½c. Rye dull and easier at 95c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 27; No. 3 do., $1 09. Provisions quiet, and nominally steady. Mess Pork, $18 87½, cash; $19 10, February; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Loose Middles, 9¾c.; Boxed do., 10½c. Lard steady and in good demand; Prime Steam, $13 30; Kettle, 13¾c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,800 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Flour dull; sales of 400 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and nominally lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 20; Extra White Michigan, in round lots, $1 35; in car-lots, $1 38. Corn steady; sales, 1,200 bushels at 88c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged; $1 48@$1 50 for Prime Canada. Corn-meal—$37 for bolted, $36 for unbolted per ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $29 ₱ ton.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 04@$1 07. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats firm at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet but firm at $1 10@$1 12. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $19 25. Lard firm; steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14⅛c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Short Clear Middles, boxed, 10¼c. Bacon quiet and easier; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 9¼c.; Hams, 10¼c.@10½c. as to average. Whisky steady at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn nominal; White, 72c.@75c.; Mixed, 72c. Oats, 62c.@64c. on arrival. Rye, $1 10. Provisions firm. Pork nominally $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c.; prime Steam, 13½c.@13¾c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, $1 08¼c.; February, $1 10¼. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 69¼c.; January, 69½c.; May, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 68½c. Oats dull and declining; White, 59c. Clover-seed, $5 75. Dressed Hogs, $7 90@$8 25. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; Shelled in store, 71c.@72c.; Ear on track, 67c.@68c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum very strong at an advance; Standard White, 10c.; Legal Test, 11c.; Small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 15⅛; No. 1, $1 10¼@$1 10½; Amber, $1 09. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000; Oats, 12,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Wheat dull; sales, one car Amber State at $1 23, and one car State Treadwell at $1 28. Rye quiet. Corn quiet; sales, 300 bushels Western at 87c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley more active; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada West on private terms; also other small lots on private terms.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet at $4 50@$7 50. Corn flat. Pork unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk Meats in fair demand, strong.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—Flour and Grain quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard, 13¼c.@14¼c. Hogs, $6@$6 75; Shipments, 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Wool improved; demand firm; prices unchanged, except the following: Extra and Merino Pulled, 42c.@48c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 42c.@47c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@33c.; do., coarse, 22c.@25c. California, fine and medium, 30c.@35c.; do., coarse, 25c.@30c. Stock scarce.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c., Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 5,141 bales; gross 5,639 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,510 bales; to France, 1,212 bales; coastwise, 398 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 266,675 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,763 bales; gross, 31,998 bales; exports to Great Britain, 16,544 bales; to France, 4,195 bales; to the Continent, 6,644 bales; coastwise, 2,333 bales; sales, 33,650 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 8.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 1,450 bales; coastwise, 333 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 72,211 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,449 bales; gross, 8,452 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,205 bales; to France, 1,760 bales; to the Continent, 2,205 bales; coastwise, 3,711 bales; sales, 11,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,458 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,671 bales; to France, 1,100 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 72,710 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,878 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,726 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 4,715 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,084 bales; sales, 2,401 bales; stock, 94,771 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,803 bales; gross receipts, 10,933 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,412 bales; to the Continent, 3,870 bales; coastwise, 5,585 bales; sales, 7,946 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—Cotton strong and in good demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,180 bales; gross receipts, 1,180 bales; exports coastwise, 1,137 bales; sales, 2,840; stock, 87,611 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,026 bales; gross receipts, 6,098 bales: exports to Great Britain, 5,820 bales; to the Continent, 999 bales; coastwise, 2,467 bales; sales, 8,664 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4 ₱ cent. Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92½@92⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 25½@25¾.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 3-16 ₱ cent., which is 13-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Erie Railway Shares, 25½c. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 95c.

5:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—United States bonds, 98½ for the issues of 1862.

PARIS, Jan 8—4 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 62f. 17½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 118,000 bales, of which 9,000 were for export, and 15,000 for speculation. The stock is 769,000 bales, including 370,000 American. The receipts were 184,000, of which 147,000 were American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 371,000 bales, of which 251,000 bales are American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January at 7⅝d.; do. do., shipped January and February at 7 11-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 19,000 quarters, of which 18,000 were American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅝d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7¾d. do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; wheat, 9s. 8d.@10s. 1d. for average California White, 10s. 2d.@10s. 8d. for Club do., and 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Lard, 66s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 47s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,500 bales were American. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7 11-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 8—3:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £103 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Saturday, Jan. 9: Nos. 291, 295, 298, 299, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309. Adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Rockland County Nitro-glycerine Company vs. Sweet et al.; motion for attachment denied.

Levy vs. Baltic Lloyd Steam-ship Company; memorandum.

By Presiding Justice Davis.

In the matter of Fanny Levy to vacate assessment; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brinckley vs. Brinckley; case settled.

Vermilyea vs. Suydam; allowance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Crane vs. Doane et al.; order settled and Receiver appointed.

Wiseman vs. Remington Sewing-machine Company; motion denied.

Murray vs. Reeve et al.: motion for reference granted; see memoranda of decision.

By Judge Curtis.

Kruepfel vs. Kings County Fire Insurance Company; findings and requests to find settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Willmont vs. Meserole et al.; see memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Loew.

James vs. Burchell; order settled.

Krekeler vs. Thaule et al.; decree order settled.

THE THIRST FOR GOLD.

HOW A TURN IN STOCKS AFFECTS DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS.

From the Gold Hill (Nevada) News.

It is truly remarkable what a difference money will make with some men. We have an excellent opportunity now of observing the great change, since a goodly number of our citizens have recently become well-to-do, by the late rise in stocks, who were comparatively poor before the lights of miners' candles cast their rays on the great bonanza. We will not speak of the man who still holds on to his stock, but of him who has sold out. Our first illustration will be of the man who bought California at about $40 and sold when it reached $200. He hangs around the Stock Board every morning watching each quotation with the intensity of a bird of prey watching its victim. When California makes its appearance his countenance will undergo a marvelous change; it assumes a fiendish expression; his eyes wander over the figures rapidly, then slowly; draws nearer and squints; at last, when there is no longer room for a doubt, he rushes frantically across the street, calls for a glass of beer, seats himself at a table, pulls forth a piece of paper and a pencil, and then commences to figure up what he has lost by selling too soon. He is the man who never stops to think that he has made $160 on a share. He only takes into consideration the fact that the stock is worth $500 now, and that he sold when it reached $200.

Our second illustration is the man who got out of Consolidated Virginia at its highest figures. He is the happy man; he is the prophet. Ask him and he will tell you that in less than a week you can buy any stock on the lead for $50. Every man that he meets he shakes by the hand, invites him to drink, tells him how he bought at $60 and sold at $500. The lucky seller is always very cautious not to confide his lucky venture to a man who is flat broke. Oh, no! Not he. Should a dead-broke happen to strike him for a piece, he is repulsed. He, the lucky, has all his money still in stocks, so he says. He positively hasn't a $20 piece about him; but if half a dollar will do, he'll give it up. And so it goes. When the lucky man hadn't but $20 he would give up $10 of it to a suffering friend; but now—how different!

Our third and last illustration is a true one taken from life; but no more so than the previous one. There is a printer employed up in Virginia City, who for the last five years has not had a dollar to call his own. Somehow, last October, he made a raise of $250, and he then made up his mind to salt it down. He salted it by putting it in Best & Belcher at $16—buying thirty shares. It's better than any show to watch that man now. Every morning before the list makes its appearance he appears to be on pins and needles, and his proof shows horrible errors in composition. Just as soon as the quotation appears he is off. No more work for him that day.

THE FRIENDS DIVIDED.

The Utica *Herald* of the 6th inst. says: "A serious dissension has broken out among the Friends of Le Raysville, Jefferson County. It may be called a struggle between the radical and the conservative elements of the society in that quiet village. By one party it is claimed that singing is not, according to all usages and laws, a legitimate portion of public Quaker worship. The other party, the party of innovation, claim that singing on that occasion is not only not reprehensible, but has been sanctioned and practiced by the fathers from William Penn to this day. Thus broken into faction the two parties of Friends at Le Raysville kept watch and ward of each other. It so happened that in November last a series of meetings were held at this village. Among those invited to attend was Alexander P. Gardner, an agitator. He sent in a request to become a member of the Le Ray meeting according to usage. One Sunday Gardner, as he says, felt, 'moved by the spirit of the Lord,' and he sang; he sang, too, notwithstanding the fact that Rev. P. M. Bowerman had given notice that there should be no singing. This must be stopped, and to that end the overseers of the meeting applied for and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Gardner for 'disturbing religious worship.' He was brought before Justice W. S. Phelps and pleaded not guilty. He was then tried, the trial lasting five days. The Magistrate found the accused guilty, and fined him $25 and costs. It is expected that the end is not yet in the councils of the Friends."

THE ADIRONDACKS.

REPORT ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WILDERNESS, ITS MOUNTAINS AND LAKES—THE TRUE SOURCE OF THE HUDSON—EXTENT OF THE EXPLORATIONS.

The operations of the Adirondack Survey under Mr. Verplanck Colvin, as reported by him in accordance with the law to the Legislature of the State of New-York, is a narrative replete with interesting information. It contains a detailed account of all the operations, extending from July 12 until Dec. 3, 1873, descriptive of the instruments used, the signals, assistants, guides, plan of field work, general summary of results, hypsometrical, &c.; mountain passes available for railroads, hydrography, newly-mapped lakes, sources of the Hudson, tabular statement of the approximate value of the principal water-sheds, boundaries, county lines and gores made, triangulation, and astronomical work; reconnoissance maps, geology, and Adirondack Park. Thus it may be inferred that the report is very exhaustive and elaborate.

The survey covers to a greater or less extent from 3,000 to 5,000 square miles of the wilderness region of Northern New-York. While the method of map sketching in the field gives it the character of a military topographical reconnoissance, it is essentially a geodetical survey, the greater measurements being trigonometrical, a vast and intricate system of triangles having been extended over the interior of the wilderness. In this respect the work is independent of any of the previous partial and inaccurate compass surveys; and having been connected with the great geodetical work of the United States Coast Survey, at numerous points during the season, the region has now for the first time been placed on maps in true proportional geodetical connection with the rest of the world—forming the first trigonometrical survey of any portion of New-York under legislative assistance and authority.

The survey was originally an exploration and topographical reconnoissance of our great wilderness for the purpose of obtaining a correct map thereof, and was undertaken and carried on at my own expense. It became, through an appropriation of the State in 1872, so far connected with the State Government, that in return for the appropriation, "a full and complete report" was required to be made to the Legislature on the progress of the survey. Mr. Colvin claims to show that the practical continuance of the canals, or their enlargement for shipping purposes, whether it be the Erie, the Champlain, or the Black River, depends in the future, as it does almost entirely at present, on the numerous rivers of the wilderness; and there is not a builder, or a farmer throughout the State but is interested in preserving from fire and destruction the vast forest which covers from three to five thousand square miles of Northern New-York, and which in the future will be the only source within our boundaries, whence he may hope to obtain a cheap supply of lumber. The report says "that the region is peculiar, for though the geographical centre of the wilderness may be readily and easily reached in the light canoe-like boats of the guides, by lakes and rivers, which form a labyrinth of passages for boats, the core, or rather cores, of this wilderness extend on either hand from these broad avenues of water, and in their interior remain to-day spots as untrodden by man, and as unknown and wild, as when the Indian alone paddled his birchen boat upon those streams and lakes." Since the first settlement of New-York there have been constant endeavors to clear and cultivate it, and crumbling buildings upon its margin, here and there, are records of wasted effort, squandered capital, and ruin. "These unfortunate attempts at settlement," says the report, "originated in wild and false statements made by land speculators as to the richness and fertility of the region, supported by the specious argument that it must be fertile and valuable because lands on the St. Lawrence River, further north, even in Canada, were fruitful and productive. All this trouble, all this wasted labor and confusion, can be directly traced to the low state of knowledge of the physical sciences in those days, and the absolute ignorance which then existed, and has existed up to a recent period, of the science of the atmosphere and of climatology. The people of those days did not know that, practically, in agriculture every 1,000 feet of elevation was equivalent in climate to one or two degrees of north latitude; or, more plainly, that if the lands of a market gardener near New-York City were suddenly raised 5,000 feet he would find himself in a climate like that of Montreal, Canada, the Spring perhaps a month or more later in coming, and Winter like that of Labrador. When we now come to consider that this great wilderness extends from 200 to 300 miles north of New-York, and that of its area 2,000 or 3,000 square miles are so elevated that the lake and river levels have an altitude of 1,500 or 1,800 or 2,000 feet above the sea, and that some of the smaller lakelets, rising to 4,000 feet, are hemmed in by mountains exceeding 5,000 feet in altitude, we readily perceive that this whole region must have a peculiar climate and more severe than that of the lowlands of the same latitude which are nearer to the level of the sea. In such a region, therefore, the height of lands above tide level becomes a measure of their climate, and consequently of their value for agricultural purposes, and thus the hypsometrical work of this survey—every height, indeed, above sea level that is determined—becomes of practical value to the farmer or cultivator, the purchaser of lands for agricultural purposes, or the political economist who desires to estimate the capacity of the State or a portion of it, for the production of food. Thus the barometer, which in its early days was only an instrument of abstract science, has come to be practically valuable in another branch of human industry, showing where money and labor would be wasted in vain efforts by the agriculturist."

The plan of the field-work was this: During the season it was arranged in three general divisions, first, the angular measurements at different points along the shores of Lake Champlain, near the meridian, 73° 30' west of Greenwich, and between latitudes 44° and 44° 40' north, at the different light-houses and base lines, the position or termini of which the United States Coast Survey have determined to the decimal part of a second of latitude and longitude. Thus the beautifully exact work of the Coast Survey, the base lines and astronomical co-ordinates of their lake shore stations, furnished to the Adirondack survey by them, would enable us to determine, by our work, the latitude and longitude even of obscure and remote stations in the wilderness, and render our labors more practical by affording an accurate basis, with the aid of which all our accumulated measurements could finally be computed into distances, and not merely the local form of the region be ascertained, but its geographical relation to the world at large. Second Division.—This primary work along Lake Champlain accomplished—after a return to head-quarters at Albany, for refitting with camp equipage for wilderness work, the second expedition was to be made—having for its object the continuation of the work from the settlements into the wilderness, the completion of connection of last year's work with coast survey stations on Lake Champlain, the measurement of altitude of the principal great mountains remaining unmeasured after last year's work, the continuation and completion of reconnoisance at various points, and the advancement of the survey west and south-westward over sections as yet topographically unsurveyed. Besides the main party, a subordinate signal party, in charge of two assistants, was organized to remain near the coast survey stations on Lake Champlain to work signals—heliostat—for use of trigonometrical party on the interior mountains. The main party was so organized and equipped as to admit of the detachment of the other assistants, with guides and men, on special duty, as required, and as hereafter narrated. Third Division.—The work outlined for the two preceding expeditions, if faithfully carried out, would form the foundation for the advancing of the triangulation and topographical reconnoissance north and north-westward, it was hoped, as far as the sources of the Oswegatchie River. Very favorable weather might afford us time to afterward return to and make hydrographical reconnoissance of the Saranac and St. Regis Lake systems. But the principal work in this expedition was to be the exploration of the distant, remote, and inaccessible region in the neighborhood of the head-waters of the Bog River, Beaver River, and Oswegatchie.

The report then shows every step of the conduct of this plan, the development of which lasted from July 12 until Dec. 3, when the party left Port Henry and returned to Albany. The narrative contains descriptions of events that occurred to the surveyors during that time, the difficulties they had to surmount, enchanting views from Hurricane Mountain, Cambro Pass and its crossing-place for bears, and other places of remarkable interest. Perhaps, to the general public, one of the most interesting discoveries made by the surveying party is that which they designate as "the highest pond source of the Hudson River." There are two lakelets called "Tear-of-the-Clouds," (or Summit-Water,) and the "Moss-pool" further south. These are the mountain sources of the Hudson. Another feature of the document, specially entertaining, is found in that portion which refers to the practical continuance of canals and the mobility of hydraulic power. On this topic Mr. Colvin says: "The very important question as to the amount of water available for the supply of the Erie, Champlain, and Black River Canals has, in view of the contemplated enlargement of one of them for shipping purposes, become more and more important; and my opinion has been requested in regard to the supply which may be obtained from the myriad lakes and streams of the Adirondack region. In considering this question it seems to me that it is a matter of equal importance to all these canals. The Erie Canal derives more than one-half of its supply from the streams originating in this wilderness, and the Champlain and Black River Canals are fed almost entirely by Adirondack waters. The feasibility of the Champlain Ship Canal project depends absolutely upon the preservation in reservoirs of the Adirondack supply as a Summer reserve for the feeding of that water-way, and the increased facility of transportation by steam on the Erie Canal will be fruitless if the increased waste of water at the locks be not met with an increased supply from its feeders. The system of State canal reservoirs at present existing, such as the 'Woodhull' and 'Bisby' Lakes, &c., will have to be extended upon a vaster scale in every conceivable direction, and this will only be possible in the elevated area of the Adirondack, which, while it affords sufficient head to discharge its water rapidly by gravity, is at the same time so wonderfully blessed with lakes and water-courses." The remainder of the report, which is very long, is devoted to the statements of the geological and other conditions of the region. It is nicely illustrated.

M. SARDOU AND HIS NEW PLAY.

Writing from Paris, Dec. 8, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: I think I cannot better employ my time than in setting before your readers the substance of the letter of M. Sardou—very curious and interesting—which the *Figaro* publishes to-day. It refers to the new play, "La Haine." M. Sardou takes occasion, in answering some critics and many inquirers, to announce that the identity of its "moral" with that of "Patrie" is a mere accident. With no such *motif* was the play conceived. Says M. Sardou: "I know not how the idea of a drama forms itself in my *confrères'* brains. With me there is an invariable rule. It always comes to my mind under the form of a philosophic equation, out of which the unknown quantity must be disengaged. As soon as it 'sets' this problem possesses me, besieges me, gives me no rest till I have solved it. In the case of 'Patrie' the question was, 'What is the greatest sacrifice a man can make for love of his country?' The answer being found, my play worked itself out. In 'La Haine' the problem was, "Under what circumstances could the native charity of woman show itself most strikingly?" The answer I found, not without labor, was this: "It will be when, victim of an outrage worse than death, she feels for her murderer a sentiment of pity which makes her fly to his aid.'" M. Sardou perceived that his story must have its thread in the midst of a society where violence was common. He remembered the words of Dumas *père*, "Given a strong idea, and history will always find you the *milieu* which best becomes it, and the frame that best shows it up." M. Sardou had already perceived the truth of this maxim in "Patrie," which had been first lodged at Venice and then moved to London, before finding its home in Flanders. "La Haine" made even more voyages. At first the wars of the Fronde attracted M. Sardou, but not for long, as one may believe. Then he tried the Ligue, with no better fortune. He ascended as high as the wars of Charles VII. But at any date in France he found the *bourgeoisie*, from among whom his hero must be taken, "ridiculous, stupid, laboring with all their strength to retard their own emancipation and to deliver France to her enemies with that wonderful instinct for what is untrue and absurd which has rarely failed our *bourgeoisie* in misfortune." M. Sardou perceived that French history did not offer what he sought. But across the Alps, in Italy of the 14th century, what savage fights of street against street, house against house, room to room? "And what manners! Combats like *fêtes*, and *fêtes* which look like fights." In such a state of society, such a time of hatreds run mad, the "struggle of Guelfs and Ghibelins easy lent itself to the outrage, and then the vengeance, and then the pardon! But I perceived suddenly, whil snatching at all, what I had was lost; then indeed came a moment of despondency and fear. For, in fact, the frame, stretching, threatened to split my canvas. This civil war took so large a place in my drama that it began to overshadow it on every side. My leading idea of woman's charity, reduced to the bare proportions of a kindly act, was somewhat overwhelmed without remark in the lamentable outcry of 'City gone mad! You save one man! Why, all a nation is perishing!' To have the right of pushing the action into prominence I must double the woman's character by that of the citizen. Her charity must rise to the height of a lesson. * * * And only then, for the first time, occurred to me the idea of patriotism. But with a programme thus enlarged, the difficulty also grew. To transform Orso, by the example of pardon, was easy! But what act should he accomplish, at the prayer and for the honor of this woman, to transfer to all the populace the benefit he has received from her? I may say that few difficulties I have met in life have been equal to that. 'I thought I should never solve it!'" But the aphorism of Dumas occurs to his mind, and the author diligently seeks his idea amid the troubled tale of Italian warfare. He finds it, as we know, in the sudden alliance of Guelfs and Ghibelins on Jan. 18, 1369, when they fell together upon the Emperor's troops and cut them to pieces. "It was enough to give Orso the initiative in this fine movement to make him prove his repentance and merit his pardon. And in this manner came to me the ray of light so long sought for. Thus the appeal for civil concord which seems to have inspired all my piece really showed itself at the last moment, and, in some sort, of its own accord. Thus, finally, what appears to be the root of my drama is, in fact, no more than the bloom and flower." M. Sardou concludes this elaborate, but, I think, most curious, treatise on the art of dramatic composition by describing with picturesque force the catastrophe as he had conceived and written it. But his hero on the stage had not, and perhaps will never have, strength to carry it out after the exhausting scenes that precede it, and M. Sardou preferred to weaken his finale rather than risk a breakdown.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Jan. 8, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold, in one parcel, four unfinished four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with plot 40.5 by 125 by 100.5 by 45 by 60 by 80, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of Sixtieth street, for $40,000, to John Paine, plaintiff in the legal action. The foreclosure was really one to close out a builder's loan of $56,000 on a contract, and the price realized cannot, therefore, be said to represent the value of the property sold. The same auctioneers also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas in foreclosure, under the direction of James Wiley, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West Fortieth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $3,500, to Margaret Noll, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lot was first knocked down at $4,000, but the purchaser declining to give in his name, it was resold with the result noted.

The following legal auctions announced were postponed, namely: Sale by William Kennelly of four lots on One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, east of the King's Bridge Road, adjourned to the 15th instant, and sales by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of three lots on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue, and two lots on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, adjourned to the 22d inst.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, No. 63 East Forty-first street, corner of Park avenue, have recently sold at private contract the four-story and basement high-stoop, brown-stone front house, 27 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 7 East Forty-fourth street, for $65,000, the purchaser being Mr. Loomis L. White.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, as noticed, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 308 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the south side of Hoppers lane, 290 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, of the house, with lot 18.4 by 65, on the east side of Second avenue, 45 feet south of Sixty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, at Carpenter's Hotel, corner of Railroad avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Morrisania, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a plot of land on the north side of Melrose street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as No. 69.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

4 unfinished brown-stone front houses and plot, 10th av., n. w. corner 60th st., plot 40.5x125 x100.5x45x60x80	$40,000
1 lot, West 40th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11	3,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

Crosby st., No. 95, e. s., 25.9x68.6; Ella Travet to Thomas Mackellar	nom.
Same property; Andrew H. H. Dawson, Referee, to same, foreclosure	$11,250
Irving place, No. 69, w. s., 23x85.6; J. L. Harway to R. Bayles, President of Market National Bank, New-York	27,000
Provost st., No. 16, 18.7x75; Provost st., old No. 8, new No. 71, 18.7x75; also alley adjoining on e., 3x50.6, which remains public; Adeline P., wife of Alfred R. Whitney, to Reuben H. Cudlipp	60,000
24th st., No. 19, East, n. s., 25x98.9; P. W. Turney to W. E. Laimbeer	15,650
52d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; R. H. Cudlipp to Adeline P. Whitney	73,000
52d st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; 52d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; R. Guggenheimer to Theresa Untermyer, widow	64,000
118th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 2d av., 15x100.11; G. M. Mitthacht to Rosa Mittnacht	11,000
120th st., n. s., 306.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; foreclosure; Robert E. Robinson, Referee, to Martha J. W., wife of John E. Johnson	8,000
120th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d av., 30x100.10; J. O'Shea to W. Hatfield	4,000
122d st., n. s., 221.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; S. P. Westervelt to J. H. Burtis	12,000
126th st., (now closed,) centre line as formerly laid out, 300 ft. w. of 9th av., runs n. 13.3 ft., thence n. e. 33.5 ft. to s. w. s. of Lawrence st., thence s. e. 20.5 ft. thence s. w. 37.5 ft., thence w. 17 ft.; John McCloskey to Wilhelm Schweitzer	3,600
2d av., s. w. corner of 120th st., 100.10x100; T. J. McCahill to James O'Shea	nom.
Same property; United States Trust Company, Trustees of David Lee to Daniel Hennessey	nom.
Same property; William H. Jenkins to James O'Shea	71,000
8th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; W. P. Tyson J. Blackhurst, and C. Waldrons, Trustees of C. D. Myers, to Noah Wheaton	22,000
8th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x100; N. Wheaton to T. Wall	21,914

LEASES RECORDED.

Av. B, No. 12; 13 years; per year	$1,000
1st av., No. 299; 4½ years; per year $1,300 and	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND BUYERS, landlords and tenants, are requested to call at our office and get a copy of our REAL ESTATE REGISTER, published for the advantage of owners desiring to sell, exchange, or rent their property, either in City or country, and for the convenience of those desiring to purchase or rent, and for general information, respecting New-York and Brooklyn real estate.
V. K. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park Row.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The surviving Executors of the will of E. HOLBROOK, deceased, offer at private sale the following unincumbered property, to close the estate, viz.: No. 120 Nassau st., No. 71 William st., No. 63 Fulton st., No. 111 Fulton st., extending through to and including No. 50 Ann st.; No. 49 Ann st., No. 51 Ann st., No. 271 Pearl st.; seven lots together forming an L of land, situated on the 4th av. north-easterly corner of 18th st., being 56 feet in front on 4th av., 200 feet deep on 18th st., and running through to 19th st. in two lots, together 50 feet in width, together with two houses built upon the same, viz., one detached double house on 4th av. lots, and one house on 19th st., 25 feet front. The whole of this valuable property will be disposed of upon favorable terms. The buildings are in good repair, and are well rented to reliable tenants. Information may be obtained by parties desiring to purchase upon application in person to Whitney & Betts, No. 20 Nassau st. C. Wyllys Betts, Esq., Agent and Attorney for the estate. FRED J. BETTS, E. C. BENEDICT, Executors.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone residence on West 58th st., near Central Park; the healthiest part of the City; house in splendid order; finished in the very best manner; all latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c. Will be sold or leased at a reasonable figure. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., AN attractive four-story English basement brown-stone house at a bargain. HOLMES BROS., 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., a charming three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, newly furnished. HOLMES BROS., 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE 3D AV. PROPERTY; four-story brick store below the market. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—NEWPORT, R. I.—TWO LOTS ON Gibbs av., 300 feet north of Bath Road, overlooking the sea and valley, each 100x200 feet, adjoining property of Prof. Rogers. Apply to HOFFMAN & RYAN, No. 13 Broad st.

FRUIT OR DAIRY FARM—71 ACRES; NEAR depots; five miles from Middletown, Orange County. Map, &c., at No. 1 Park place. C. H. OLIVER.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZE house, No. 677 Madison av., at a reasonable price, with carpets, gas fixtures, and hangings if desired. Apply to the owner, on premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.
Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT AND first loft of No. 764 Broadway, three doors south of A. T. Stewart; rent low, or for sale. Inquire on the premises or of owner, N. ANDRUSS, No. 444 West 26th st.

TO LEASE.—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE SIX-STORY store No. 26 Beekman st., through 185 feet to Spruce st.; fine light; near new Post Office; power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood—A three or four story high-stoop house; must be well built, and should have all modern improvements; price not to exceed $30,000—one-third cash, balance in one, two, and three years. Only such answers which contain full particulars, and the hours for inspection, will be noticed. Address A. D., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A PLAIN BUT well-built three-story high stoop house, not less than twenty feet wide, between 3d and 9th avs. and above 34th st. Address, stating full particulars, price, &c., PURCHASE, Box 141 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, within thirty miles of City, near station, in village, a modern-built house containing all improvements, with large flower and vegetable garden and ample stable and carriage-house. Address, stating lowest rent to first-class tenant, A. W. LAWRENCE, Box No. 289 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE IN AN English-basement house owned by the occupants. Possession any time before April 15. Reference given. Address Physician, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will sell at public auction, JAN. 15, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., NINE Condemned Horses.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE
Are the most potent remedial agents.
They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of cod-liver oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.
SAVORY & MOORE,
143 New Bond st., London, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.
And retail of all chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

PROPOSALS.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 11, 1875, for HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 13, 1875, for furnishing two steam pumps for use on steam fire propeller.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MASON AND IRON WORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 13, 1875, for the MASON AND IRON WORK necessary for constructing a new roof on Tompkins Market.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR DECK SCOWS.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEpartment of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are Offerd for Sale

in coupon bonds of $1,000 and $500, bearing seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. interest, payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI of a line of railway from said city to Chattanooga, Tenn., the income of which is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati.

THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE CITY IS PLEDGED FOR THE PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN, AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF CINCINNATI IS REQUIRED BY LAW, ANNUALLY, TO LEVY A TAX SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST AND PROVIDE A SINKING FUND FOR THE FINAL REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

$2,700,000 of this loan have been heretofore issued, and the bonds are now selling at 103 AND INTEREST.

EACH PROPOSAL will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment.

FULL PAYMENT may be made and the bonds delivered on Jan. 20, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than March 1. In case of deferred payments, a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

ALLOTMENTS will be made at the earliest possible day after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid should the total bids exceed the amount now offered.

The total indebtedness of the City of Cincinnati was, on Oct. 17, 1874	$9,599,500
And its entire debt after the issue of the whole of the present loan will be about	16,000,000
The property owned by the city is valued at	20,000,000
The property assessed for taxation in 1873 was	180,926,390

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 128 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1874.

This Bank will receive sealed proposals for One Million Dollars 7-30 Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, redeemable in 1902—principal and interest payable at this Bank—in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened Jan. 9, prox., at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE S. COE,
President American Exchange National Bank.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,151,054 18
Due from banks		102,860 98
Due from Directors of the bank	$133,044 36	
Due from brokers	150,000 00	
Cash items and exchanges		195,144 45
United States stocks		5,000 00
Expense account		16,750 71
Bank fixtures		16,200 00
Overdrafts		1,980 24
City taxes for 1874		14,000 00
Total		$2,502,990 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Profits	86,240 52
Due depositors on demand	1,571,915 45
Due to banks	344,174 59
Unclaimed dividends	660 00
Total	$2,502,990 56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Robert Schell, President, and Theodore Rogers, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.
ROB. SCHELL, President.
THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally sworn and subscribed to by both deponents the 8th day of January, 1875. SPENCER C. DOTY, Notary Public New-York County.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL, (Payable in London.)

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its first mortgage Seven per Cent. bonds to the amount of ($29,320) Twenty-nine Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars in Cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.
Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office on or before the 9th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.
Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of Messrs. Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will take place at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th of January, 1875.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, Jan. 6, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS.—The issues of the best districts of the Western States. Interest and principal payable in New-York. Correspondence solicited. For sale below par by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., Bankers, 8 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

OF NEW-YORK.

JANUARY, 1875,

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of $15,381,575	$4,994,172 67
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	55,845 00
United States bonds, registered. (at par)	1,020,000 00
New-York City and County seven per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,650,000 00
Brooklyn City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	700,000 00
Rochester City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Stephentown seven per cent bonds, (par)	10,000 00
Banking-house, (cost)	125,560 00
Real estate, new location, Broadway, 32d st. and 6th av	275,000 00
Deposits in banks and trust company	883,534 90
Cash in vault	75,217 13
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	446,667 75
Total	$11,085,997 45

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,798,597 91	
Six months' interest, to Jan. 1, 1875	271,737 22	10,070,335 13
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund		**$1,015,662 32**

Amount of interest credited depositors last year, **$533,231 02.**

Total number of accounts opened to date, **100,664.**

Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST., CORNER LAIGHT.

OFFICERS:
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, JOHN C. JOHNSON, Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, HIRAM H. NAZRO,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, B. L. SOLOMON,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
JOHN CREIGHTON, WM. H. LOCKE,
SILAS B. DUTCHER, FRANCIS BONNEAU, JR.,
WM. S. FOGG, WILLIAM WAKE,
MALTBY G. LANE, RICHARD M. NICHOLS,
AARON CLOSE, FRANK G. GREEN,
SILLICK NICHOLS, THOS. FLOYD JONES,
W. T. HEMMENWAY, CLINTON E. BRUSH,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, EDWARD E. POOR,
JAMES BEVERIDGE, J. H. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, WM. LIVINGSTON,
GARRET E. WINANTS, HENRY REEVE,
JOHN MACK, CHARLES A. COLBY,
ALFRED B. DARLING, WILLIAM C. MILLER,
ANDREW J. WOOD, JOSEPH SMITH.

☞ Dividends declared semi-annually, in JANUARY and JULY, and carried to the credit of each depositor, where the amount stands as a deposit, and, if not withdrawn, is entitled to interest, the same as a deposit of cash.

10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS,

INTEREST PROMPTLY PAID IN NEW-YORK.

ALSO, OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT. FOR SALE BELOW PAR, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 15th day of January, 1875, at 11:30 A. M.
Prompt and full attendance of stockholders specially requested.
The stock transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 until Jan. 16, 1875. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED promissory notes, drafts, and checks having been stolen, the public are hereby warned against negotiating them, as payment has been stopped: C. H. Cook, note Oct. 19, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; C. H. Cook, note Oct. 22, 1874, four months, indorsed F. A. Day and W. M. Conger, payable at No. 37 Maiden lane, New-York, $250; J. H. Baldwin, note Oct. 10, 1874, four months, indorsed A. D. Baldwin and W. M. Conger, Importers' and Traders' Bank, New-York, $460 20.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the President of the company, No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 1 to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

E. D. RANDOLPH, H. W. BICKLEY. BANKING-HOUSE OF EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO., No. 6 Wall st., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1875.
WE THIS DAY OPEN A HOUSE IN PHILAdelphia under the name of RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & Co., which will also be the title of the New-York house from this date. Mr. WM. J. BLACK is admitted to an interest in the firm.
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH & CO.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this bank for election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 11th of January next, between 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE capital stock is payable on demand; also an interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the reserved fund. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the Consolidated Bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given, by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New st.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 193 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 5, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
A dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand. JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN D. MACINTYRE was appointed Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

Atlantic Insurance Company.
NO. 178 BROADWAY.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 12, next.
A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All Dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL CO., TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has this day been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, or Philadelphia. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th day of January next.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-quarter per Cent. upon its capital stock, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of Febuary next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 18th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State;
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State;
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET, Jan. 6, 1875.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.
JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO., No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopened on Jan. 16.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable Jan. 2, 1875.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875	407,013 39

A semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 203 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1875.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

46TH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. are payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.
The coupons of the mortgage bonds of this Company, due Jan. 15, will be paid on and after that day, at the Murray Hill Bank. WM. A. DARLING, Treasurer.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) per cent. is now payable at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall st.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Jan. 2, 1875. WM. T. LANE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1874.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVI-DEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST., near Avenue D, NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1875.
ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

East River Savings Institution.
No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.
FIFTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) per Cent. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1875.
Interest not called for will be credited, and draw interest as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Jan. 11 bear interest from Jan. 1.
A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.
ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.
Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
1875 January interest, now payable. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.
The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, to Jan. 1, 1875, be paid depositors in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.
JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.
BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
Books in German, French, and English.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets.......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus.......$297,277 26
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, A COMplete set of parlor furniture, in crimson satin. Apply at No. 190 Water st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels, depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for Young Boys; environs of Hartford, Conn.; limited to twenty; Winter sessions begin Jan. 2.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. 13 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FROM NORTH OF GERMANY, gives lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 222 West 40th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.